REGISTERED No. 61—1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,174.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1872. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION IN ADVANCE.....RUPEES FORTY-TWO.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, *in advance*	Rs. 42
Half Year "	" 24
Three Months "	" 14
One Month "	" 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	" 2 8
Third do	" 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	" 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ " "
Third and succeeding	2½ " "

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—RUPEE 1.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (*Limited*), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship BURMAH, 1,025 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. SHARP, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 13th February 1872, at 4 P.M.

Feb. 1872.		Feb. 1872.	
Leave BOMBAY	13	Leave Colombo	22
" Ratnagherry	14	" Galle	23
" Vingorla	14	" Negapatam	26
" Carwar	15	" Madras	28
" Mangalore	16	March.	
" Cannanore	17	" Coconada	2
" Tellicherry	17	" Vizagapatam	3
" Calicut	18	" Bimlipatam	3
" Beypore	18	" Gopaulpore	4
" Cochin	19	" False Point	5
" Allepey	20	Arrive CALCUTTA	6
" Tuticorin	21		

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calicutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (*Limited*), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship CASHMERE, 1,028 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. AYRAND, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 16th February 1872, at noon.

Feb. 1872.		March 1872.	
Leave BOMBAY	16	Leave BUSSORAH	8
" Kurrachee	20	Arrive Fao	6
Arrive Guadur	21	" Bushire	8
" Muscat	23	" Linga	13
" Bunder Abbas	25	" Bunder Abbas	15
" Linga	27	" Muscat	17
" Bushire	29	" Guadur	19
March.			
" Fao	2	Leave Kurrachee	22
Arrive BUSSORAH	3	Arrive BOMBAY	25

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (*Limited*), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY from January 26th, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. SCOTT, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 9th February, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

"WILSON LINE."

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL

THE s.s. ORLANDO, 1,437 Tons, will be despatched again on the 25TH FEBRUARY. This favourite Steamer is now well known for speed and comfort, and offers a favorable opportunity to intending Passengers. Her accommodation is superior and well ventilated, and the passage will, under ordinary circumstances, not exceed 30 days A liberal table is kept. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

First Class .....Rs. 500 | Second Class..... Rs. 300

For Passage apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

Bombay, 2nd February 1872.

"WILSON" LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

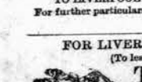
(To follow the Orlando.)

The Fine New Steamer

VIRAGO,

1,800 Tons, 250 H.P. (Nom.), will be despatched on the

20TH MARCH,



HAS excellent accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers, and will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY, exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board :—

	First Class.	Second Class.
TO SUEZ	Rs. 300	Rs. 200
TO LIVERPOOL	" 500	" 300

For further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To leave about 10th proximo.)

THE new Steam-ship PENGUIN, 1,571 Registered Tons, 200 Horse Power, 1,200 Effective. This Fine Steamer, expressly built for the East India and China Trade, has extensive Passenger accommodation of a very superior description.

RATES OF PASSAGE ARE—

1st Class to Suez	£ 30
" Liverpool	£ 50
2nd Class "	£ 30

exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board at moderate prices.

A Stewardess is on hand, and the services of an experienced Surgeon will be available.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 3rd January 1872.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

REDUCED PASSAGE RATES.

THE fine Clyde-built Full-powered Steamer ATALANTA, 2,300 Tons Register, 400 H.P., G. MATHEWS, Commander, will SAIL for LIVERPOOL, via the SUEZ CANAL, about the 10th of February. The Passenger accommodation being placed amidships, the Cabins are well ventilated, and free from the motion of the Engines. Will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FIRST CLASS FARE TO LIVERPOOL £45 { Exclusive of Wines, &c.

Children under 10—Half Fare ; under 3—Free.

Plans of the accommodation can be seen in our Office.

For passages apply to

JOHNSON & Co.,

Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay. Ship-brokers.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA	and	BOMBAY
on the 24th,		on the 1st
of each month.		

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£4	
Suez	36	22	6	
Port Said	34	21	9	
Alexandria	39	25	9-10	Without Food.
Messina	59	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	Including Wines.
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles—shipment at Genoa	53	35	14-10	

Children under 2 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Most Steamers from Bombay :—

INDIA, on FRIDAY, 1st MARCH 1872.

ARABIA, on MONDAY, 1st APRIL 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

NOTICE.—The British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited, is prepared to BOOK CARGO at a through rate for Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai. The Cargo will be transhipped at Point de Galle to the Steamers of the Messageries Maritime Company.

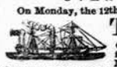
For full particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 12th February, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. KHEDIVE, (3,742 tons and 600 H.P.) Captain J. D. STEWARD, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

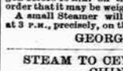
Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 13th February, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. ELLORA (1,727 tons and 300 H.P.), Captain W. B. HALL, will be despatched as above carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Saturday, the 10th February.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

To be despatched next Month.

THE fine new s.s. RED GAUNTLET, Captain MARR, 1,429 Tons, Classed 100 A 1, 900 Horse Power effective, will be despatched as above.

This Vessel is fitted with superior accommodation for Passengers, embracing the most recent appliances likely to conduce to their comfort.

Plans of the accommodation may be seen, and further particulars learned, on application to

REMINGTON & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 20th January 1872.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS

VIA BOMBAY.

PASSAGES to SUEZ and EUROPE engaged and BAGGAGE Received and Shipped.

PAY and FUND ALLOWANCES realized.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable in EGYPT and throughout EUROPE.

BANK of ENGLAND NOTES, SOVEREIGNS, and NAPOLEONS supplied.

BILLS GRANTED on MESSRS. GRINDLAY AND CO., LONDON, at the EXCHANGE of the DAY.

APPROVED DRAFTS on CALCUTTA and MADRAS, on demand, and GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of Payment received at par.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND CO.,

BOMBAY.

CORRESPONDENTS.

GRINDLAY & Co., London. GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable English Walnutwood and richly open Carved Blackwood Household Furniture, handsome Plate 6, 8, 10 and 12 Light Chandeliers by Dash, valuable Clocks, first-rate Musical Boxes, large Iron Safes, rich Ornaments, &c.

On THURSDAY, the 8th instant, at 12 o'clock, noon, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the Receiver and Manager of the Estate of the late Ranchordass Megjee, the very valuable and handsome Household Furniture, the same comprises, richly carved Circular Tables, Teapoys, Divan Sofa and Conversation Couches, handsome gilt and richly carved Drawing-room Chairs, gilt oblong tables with Marble Tops, first-rate Musical Boxes, a valuable marble 8-day Clock, a gilt ormulu ditto, plated and bronze Argand Chandeliers, Wall regard Lamps, rich Carpets, Chefforni rs, Hatstand, English brass bedstead, Wardrobes, Chest of Drawers, Writing Tables, Screens, large Fire-proof Safes, Garden Benches, &c., &c.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF LAW AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.

On SATURDAY, the 10th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, one case of Law and Miscellaneous Books.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a handsome English-built Buggy, Choice Plants, &c., at Malabar Hill.

On TUESDAY, the 20th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his Residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., the property of G. Norman, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view, 3 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome Household Furniture, best Plated rich Crockery and Glassware, a handsome Riding Horse, Plants, &c., at Malabar Hill.

On WEDNESDAY, the 21st, and THURSDAY, the 22nd inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the very valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, &c., the property of the Hon'ble H. P. St. G. Tucker.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 5 days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 6th February 1872.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 8th February, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms, of a quantity of Grey, White, and Coloured Piece Goods, Twist, &c.

10 Bales Grey Shirtings.
12 ditto Domestics, 19 lbs.
3 ditto T. Cloths.
2 cases T. Red Chintz.
3 do. Grey Dhotees.
7 Bales T. Red Twist, No. 40 to 60.
6 Ditto ditto.

At 2 P.M., in the Apollo Bonded Warehouse, on account of the concerned, saved from the wrecked steamer Broadalbane, ex Rhodalaux—

8 D—1 Cask Glass Bottles.
1 Case Acid.
3 Case Medicine.

By order of the Mortgagee, Heranund Lalchund, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Heranund Sitteram—

11 Benares Brocade Sarries.

MENESSE & Co

Bombay, 6th February 1872.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF KEROSINE OIL.

THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 6th February, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Carnac Bunder, on account and at the risk of the purchasers, Mahomed Serjee and Sowjee Jethoo :—

90 Cases Devoe's Brilliant Kerosine Oil, ex Pembrokeshire.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY WITH Three Dwelling-houses situated at Parell.

(If not previously disposed of by private contract.)

THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 6th Feb., at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, that very eligible property situate on the Parell Road, known as Mr. Walker's Bungalows The property consists of ground in area about 1,902 square yards, or thereabouts, bounded as follows :—on the west by a drain, on the east partly by the Parell Road and partly by property of Cursetjee Rustomjee Wadia, on the north by property of Cursetjee Rustomjee Wadia, and on the south partly by the property of John Joseph Pereira, and partly by the property of Framjee Eduljee, and erected thereon are three substantially built bungalows, the one abutting the Parell Road, being called Upna Cottage, which are seldom unoccupied. In former days the rentals aggregated about Rs. 10,000 per annum but owing to the peculiarities of the times they are now down to something like Rs. 4,000 per annum. This may be taken as a fair minimum rental for the bungalows, and besides the portion within the compound limits, there is ample space for other buildings, or garden purposes. The houses are of the stylish Cottage design, and internally are in many respects fitted up as such. The Chinchpoogly Railway Station is within 150 yards of the houses.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 6th February 1872.

LAMPS! LAMPS!!

FOR

KEROSENE, PETROLEUM, & PARAFFIN.

WRIGHT AND BUTLER,

EXPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS.

AMERICAN BURNERS AND FIXINGS.

PHOTOGRAPHS UPON APPLICATION.

EVERYTHING APPERTAINING TO THIS TRADE.

Orders must be sent through an English House or accompanied by 60 days' draft.

BIRMINGHAM—NEW JOHN STREET, WEST.

LONDON—COMMERCIAL STREET, SHOREDITCH.

McCABE'S WATCHES.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.

Watches of very inferior quality NOT made by JAMES McCABE, but fraudulently marked with his name, are now being offered for sale in India and elsewhere. Purchasers are advised to exercise caution, and to buy only of respectable traders, or to remit direct by Bank draft or otherwise. Price Lists forwarded on application, post free.

JAMES McCABE.

32, Cornhill, London.

CARSON'S

ORIGINAL ANTI-CORROSION PAINT.

PATRONISED BY THE QUEEN,

The British and Indian Governments,

It is extensively used for all kinds of Out door Work, as Iron, Wood, Stone, Brick, Compo, &c., &c., and stands A TROPICAL SUN WITHOUT BLISTERING.

Lasting twice as long as common paint. Can be easily applied by any person, requiring simply to be mixed with Raw Linseed Oil.

White, Light Stone, Bath, Cream, and Portland Stone Colours, Lead, Chocolate, Reds, Oak, Purple, Brown, and Black. Greens and Blue.

WALTER CARSON & SONS,

La Belle Sauvage Yard, Ludgate Hill, London.

CAUTION.—All Casks bear the Trade Mark.

AGENTS FOR

THE ARCHIMEDEAN LAWN MOWER.

Particulars on application.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Magnificent Full-powered Screw Steam-ship DILSTON CASTLE, 22 years (Highest) Class), 1,631 Tons Register, 140 H. P. Nominal, is intended to be despatched positively on the 15th March 1872.

Her splendid accommodation for Passengers is replete with every luxury.

FARES.

1ST CLASS TO LIVERPOOL	£45
" SUEZ	£30
" MALTA	£35

Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.

For Passage only, apply to Messrs. KING, KING, & Co., where Plans of the Cabin may be seen.

For Freight and further particulars apply to

BLAY AND MACKINTOSH,

Elphinstone Circle.

TOWN HALL.

TUESDAY, 6TH FEBRUARY 1872,

GRAND FASHIONABLE NIGHT,

UNDER THE MOST DISTINGUISHED

PATRONAGE

AND IMMEDIATE PRESENCE OF

H.E. SIR SEYMOUR FITZGERALD, G.C.S.I.,

GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

THE

ROYAL TYCOON TROUPE

OF

JAPANESE ARTISTS,

On which occasion these wonderful and celebrated Artists will exhibit their Recherche and Elegant Entertainment.

SEE PROGRAMMES.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Sofa Stalls	Rs. 5	Second Class	Rs. 2
First Class	" 4		

Doors open at 8-30. Performance to commence at 9 o'clock. Tickets may be had and Seats secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s, where a Plan of the Hall may be seen.

NOTICE.—Steam-ship NEERA having arrived from Calcutta with Cargo, CONSIGNEES are requested to present BILLS of LADING at the Office of the Undersigned, and TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS at the Carnac Bunder.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 5th February 1872.

TRADE MARK.

ROBERT YOUNGER'S PALE ALE.

In Casks of 4 doz. Quarts.....Rs. 20 per Cask.
" " 8 " Pints..... " 23 "

Apply to the Godown-keeper.

GRENDON, TIPPETT, & Co., Sole Agents.

9, Rampart Row.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned, at No. 3, Church Lane,—

SHERRIES—J. Cockburn & Campbell	at Rs. 25 per Dozen.	
Do. Garbould & Co	" 30	"
Do. J. Sandback & Son's	" 24	"
Do. Wax-hope, Moodie, & Hope's a	" 24	"
Do. M. P. Gutmanera & Son	" 20	"
Do. do. old pale dry	" 28	"
CHAMPAGNE—Ruinart pere et fils	Pts. 21	"
Do. do. Qts.	" 42	"
Do. do. Magnums	" 82	"
Do. Arthur H Browning's..Qts.	" 30	"
BRANDIES—Raynal & Co.'s superior..Qts.	" 21	"
Do. Boutellean & Co. 3 Daggers	" 16	"
CLARET—R. R. Mege & Co. Ste. Julien	" 13	"

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

NOTICES.

RICHARDSON AND CO.,

IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, ENGINEERS, SMITHS, &c.

THE BYCULLA FOUNDRY AND ENGINEERING WORKS,

NESBIT LANE, BYCULLA.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,

WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER AND OPTICIAN,

By appointment to LORD and LADY NAPIER of MAGDALA, In Ordinary to H. H. the MAHARAJAH of JEYPORE, K.C.B., K.C.S.I.,

SOLE AGENT in the Bombay Presidency, Central and Upper India for the celebrated Pebble Spectacles, Opera, Field and Race Glasses, Barometers, Thermometers, etc., of DR. A. MENZEL, of Amsterdam and London.

Soldier Watches, Keyless	Rs. 20, 25, 30
Silver do. of several descriptions	20 to 150
Gold do. do. do.	60 to 1,000
Jewellery, a very large choice, from	5 to 800
Musical Boxes, from	10 to 300

CLOCKS for Schools, Offices, &c.

REPAIRS of Chronometer Watches, Jewellery, Musical Boxes, undertaken and carefully made.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,

HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

BRANCH—SIMLA.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above must not be considered as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

DOG WORKS'—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

D. HOGARTH & CO.'S

CELEBRATED

PRESERVED PROVISIONS,

Ready for immediate use.

Real Turtle, Mock Turtle, Hare, Ox Tail, Julienne and Palestine Soups.

Scotch Salmon, Salmon Cutlets.

Kippered Salmon.

Fresh Herrings, Mackarel, Findon Haddocks, Lobsters, Oysters, Sardines.

Preserved Meats of all kinds.

York Hams, Bacon.

Truffled Pates, Oxford Sausages, Bologna Sausages.

Pickles, Sauces.

Bottled Fruits, Table Jellies, Jams, Jellies and Scotch Marmalades, Dessert Fruits.

And Oilmen's Stores of every description and of the finest quality, Price Lists forwarded on application to

D. HOGARTH & Co.,

"BON ACCORD" WHARF, 223, WAPPING, LONDON, and at ABERDEEN.

Manufacturers by special appointment to H. M.'s Navy at the Royal Victoria Yard, DEPTFORD.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

WILKINSON'S BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public Speakers and Vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

WHITMORE'S STOMACHIC AND LIVER PILLS.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium, and large They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

BOMBAY :—

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort. Poona.

And of the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

J. W. BENSON,

Watch and Clock Maker to H. R. H. the PRINCE OF WALES.

PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, DUBLIN, & PARIS.

STEAM FACTORY FOR CLOCKS AND WATCHES,

LUDGATE HILL & OLD BOND ST., LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1749.

Merchants, Shippers, & Wholesale Buyers,

ARE specially invited to obtain from the Manufactory the ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of WATCHES, CLOCKS, CHAINS, JEWELLERY, &c., before sending their Orders elsewhere, as not only are the discounts liberal, but a selection can be made from the largest stock in the world.

Orders can be sent direct to the Manufactory (Ludgate Hill), or through Merchants or Shippers in ENGLAND.

WATCHES—To suit all climates, all countries, all tastes, and the occupations of every one, 200,000 have already been sold, and are in all parts of the world, from 2 to 200 Guineas.

WATCHES—CHRONOMETERS, CHRONOGRAPHS, KEYLESS, REPEATERS, LEVERS, HORIZONTALS, FOR LADIES OR GENTLEMEN.

CLOCKS—FOR DINING AND DRAWING ROOMS, CARRIAGES, CHURCHES, HALL OR SHOP, PERPETUAL CALENDARS, WIND DIALS, &c.

JEWELLERY—SPECIALITIES IN MONOGRAMS, DIADEMS, CRYSTALS, AND FINE GOLD, FOR BRIDAL AND OTHER PRESENTS.

SILVER AND ELECTRO PLATE—FOR PRESENTATION, RACING, DINERS A LA RUSSE, OR TEA TABLES, &c., &c.

Watches sent safe by Post to all parts of the world.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,

Secretaries and Managers.

NOTICE.—1816—A left half of a TEN RUPEES NOTE is in the possession of the Postmaster General, Bombay, and will be DELIVERED to any one who can prove with particulars a right to it on payment of the cost of this Advertisement.

JOHN McFARLAN,

Officiating Postmaster General.

Bombay, Postmaster General's Office, dated 2nd February 1872.

NOTICE TO UP-COUNTRY SHOPKEEPERS.—The last of the shipment PALE ALE, ex CITY OF CASHMERE, which arrived 10th instant, having been DELIVERED and PAID FOR, intending purchasers are recommended to send forward their Orders to Bombay in anticipation for the parcel ex City of Pekin, from the Clyde, due shortly.

JAMES BOGIE,

Agents for Messrs. Aitken & Co.

Bombay, 27th January 1872.

BOMBAY, BARODA, and CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—Undersigned is prepared to receive TENDERS for the PURCHASE of the WHOLE or a PORTION of about 300 tons of SCRAP WROUGHT IRON, which can be seen at Parell Workshops on application to the Storekeeper.

Tenders should be sent to the Office of Undersigned on or before the 10th instant.

Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

CHARLES CURREY,

Bombay, 2nd February 1872. Agent, B. B. & C. I. Railway.

NOTICE TO CONNOISSEURS OF FINE AMERICAN TOBACCO.

THE Undersigned, Sole Agent for Western India of George Campbell & Co., begs to announce that about the 1st proximo will be received, *viâ* Liverpool, per Steamer STIRLING, an Assorted Shipment of 47 packages VIRGINIAN MANUFACTURED TOBACCO, comprising several of the Brands whose reputation has been established in other Markets.

JAMES BOGIE.

Bombay, 16th January 1872.

BOLTON'S TELEGRAPH AGENCY.

POLITICAL, FINANCIAL, AND COMMERCIAL NEWS SERVICE.

WITH reference to my Circular to the Banks and Merchants of Bombay, I beg to notify that I am prepared to REGISTER the NAMES of INTENDING SUBSCRIBERS to the COMMERCIAL NEWS SECTION of this COMPANY, which it is proposed to commence on the 1st proximo.

The Public will have seen from the Telegrams published that this Company is in a position to compete with any other Company, either as regards quantity, quality, despatch or delivery of News, and it is hoped that Merchants and others will accord it a fair share of their support.

D. AGER, Agent.

13th December 1871.

NOTICE to TOBACCO DEALERS, CAPTAINS AND DUBASHES of SHIPS.—The Steamer STIRLING should be in before the 30th, and out of the 47 Packages VIRGINIA MANUFACTURE coming by her a portion will if desired be sold in BOND, but for this early application is necessary.

Messrs. G. CAMPBELL & Co., with the view of facilitating PROMPT SALES and REDUCING WAREHOUSE CHARGES, have advised me in anticipation that the "Cricketer," "All the Rage," and "Talisman" brands are amongst their best Light Tobaccos ; also that the "Victory," "Royal Navy" ½ lbs., and "Prince Alfred" pounds, and "Havelock" and "Prince Alfred" ½ lbs. are Black work, moderately priced, but most suitable for ships' stores.

Three Cases sundry marks Cut Tobacco will be sold cheap.

JAMES BOGIE,

Wholesale Agent.

Bombay, 27th January 1872.

NOTICE TO SMOKERS, LIKEWISE TO THE TOBACCO TRADE.

MESSRS. GEO CAMPBELL & Co. (whose Agency for Western India the Subscriber has recently undertaken) are freely admitted in Liverpool to be one of the most extensive if not indeed now *the largest* exporters of Virginia Manufactured Tobacco. A reference to "Melbourne Prices Current" will show that since their name first appeared there, scarce five years ago, their "Raven" brand has steadily gained ground in the estimation of the Trade, and now tops the market.

Messrs. G. C. & Co. have only comparatively lately given much attention to India, but the marked favour with which their Manufacture has been received on the Bengal side, has induced them not only to increase their shipments to Calcutta, but likewise to initiate a regular trade in Tobacco to this port on a scale which it is believed has not been attempted by any other exporting Firm.

JAMES BOGIE,

Bombay, 29th January 1872. Wholesale Agent.

NOTIFICATION.

[TRANSLATION.]

TO ALL MEMBERS OF THE HINDOO COMMUNITY.

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, by the goodness of God, having recovered from his late serious illness, our Most Gracious Queen has commanded that all Her Majesty's subjects should therefore offer prayers and thanksgivings to the Almighty on the 20th day of February, current, corresponding with the 11th Mah Sood, date of the week Tuesday.

We, Her Majesty's grateful subjects, in accordance with the desire expressed by Her Majesty, ought to assemble together and offer up our prayers to God.

The undersigned therefore have resolved to offer prayers on the abovementioned 20th day of February, 11th Mah Sood, day of the week Tuesday, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Temple of Samoodree Matta, on the Bhooleshwar road, on which occasion we beg to invite you, all our Hindoo brethren, to come to the temple to pray with ourselves and to hear the Hurreekeertan. This is our request. Dated this Samvut 1928, Posh 7 Wud, Thursday, the English date 1st February 1872.

(Signed) GOPALLDASS MADOWDASS.

VENAYECKRAO JUGGANNATHJEE SUNKERSETT.
DWARKADASS VUSSONJEE.
KAISOWJEE JADOWJEE.
NURROTUMDASS MADOWDASS.
VURJEEVUNDASSMADOWDASS.
PURSHOTUMDASS PRANJEEVUNDASS.
ANUNDRAO BHASKERJEE SOONDERJEE and BROTHERS.
VULUBHDASS VUNDRAVUNDASS.
JAIRAM SEWJEE.
KHUTTAO MUCKUNJEE.
MORARBHAI VIJBHUKHUNDASS.
VIZBHUKHUNDASS HARRIBHOY.
CULLIANDASS KIRPARAM.
CHUTTERBHUJ PREMJEE.
RUTTONSEY GOCULDASS.
HURJEE JEENA.
KESSOWDASS NUTHOOBHOY.
SOONDERDASS MOOLJEE.
DAMODER MADOWJEE.
LUKHMIDASS DHARSEY.
MOOLTANEE DHUNRAJ VISONDASS.
JAMNADASS SEVUCKLALL.
GUNNESHDASS CRUSTNAJEE.
JESSIRAM KISONRAM.
LUKHMIDASS DAMJEE.
BHANABHOY DWARKADASS.
ROWJEE ROOPCHUND.
CHUTTERBHOOJ MORARJEE.
DEWJEE CHUTTERBHOOJ.
LALLJEE MOWJEE.
MANECKCHUND LUCKMICHUND.
LUCKMICHUND NURSEYDASS and SONS.
REWAGERJEE COOVERGURJEE.
RUTTIGERJEE DOLUTGERJEE.
JAVERCHUND NURSEDASS.
COOVERJEE PRAGJEE.
PANDOORANG RAGHOBA.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY,

22, APOLLO STREET, OPPOSITE THE SECRETARIATE,

BEG respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition for the bottoms of steam-vessels, and are becoming part of engineering plant for the repairs of steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt executing, and be carried out in a manner which, they trust, will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention :—

Kerosine Oil, best quality.
Best Europe Canvas, Nos. 1 to 4, at 6 Annas 6 Pies per Yard.
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's), complete in cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Iron, English, Swedish, and Yorkshire, of every description.
Best Trieste Flour in barrels, at Rs. 24 a

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

CONTINUED demand for shares of Bank of Bombay, 1st Issue, at Rs. 685. Other shares remain steady. Government Paper firm.

ACCOUNT OF THE BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

FOR THE WEEK ENDING 3RD FEBRUARY 1872.

	Budget Estimate	For Past Week.	Present Week.	Total.
RECEIPTS.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Balance on 1st Jan. 1872	.....	.....	.....	176618 6 0
Rates — House, Water, Lighting, & Tolls	16,03,366	47,210 0 7	11,612 6 3	58,2?2 6 10
Duties—Town	4,33,695	48,923 7 5	13,991 11 5	62,915 2 10
Do. Tobacco, with Licences	1,25,000	12,300 0 0	2,700 0 0	15,000 0 0
Do. Liquor Licences	1,25,000	32,160 4 0	1,451 4 0	33,611 8 0
Conveyances, Licences	8391	1,165 2 0	108 12 0	1,273 14 0
Do. Wheel Tax	2,92,000	11,790 1 0	1,711 0 0	13,501 1 0
Market Fees	2,02,000	24,468 5 0	2,850 6 0	25,268 11 0
Halalcore Cess.	2,14,758	5,955 6 7	384 12 4	6,340 2 11
Health Department (Cesses)	12,000	12,000 0 0	.....	12,000 0 0
Municipal Workshop	.....	732 12 1	2,130 9 2	2,863 5 3
Municipal Debt	.....	.....	.....	.....
Deposits	.....	5,636 7 11	289 10 0	5,926 1 11
Advances	.....	1,129 7 6	1,393 10 2	2,523 1 8
Miscellaneous — Fines and Penalties	15,500	464 1 3	118 0 0	582 1 3
Do. Receipts	19,000	490 7 9	6,940 0 9	7,430 8 6
Do. Fees	50,386	4,617 1 8	1,314 3 8	5,931 5 4
Do. Savings	.....	232 9 0	*273 14 9	*41 5 9
Receipts on Account of Last Year's Assets	.....	600 0 0	.....	600 0 0
T'l Receipts Rs.	30,66,729	2,07,595 9 9	46,346 5 9	2,54099 6 6
* Less Debits	.....	.....	*273 14 9	*41 5 9
Rs.	.....	.....	46,072 7 0	253968 0 9
Total Rs.	.....	.....	.....	430686 6 9
DISBURSEMENTS.				
General Superintendence Rs.	1,34,956	9,884 15 0	6,738 0 4	16,622 15 4
Assessment of Rates, Taxes, &c.	55,53.	4,418 11 11	.....	4,418 11 11
Collection Department	56,38?	4,613 2 7	1,492 6 3	6,105 8 10
Police & Fire Escapes	3,54,80?	28,155 0 3	*53 14 1	28,101 2 2
Public Health Department	7,84,7??	55,299 1 1	3,085 11 11	58,384 13 0
Public Works — Establishment	36,78?	4,743 6 4	.....	4,743 6 4
Miscellaneous	10,44?	3,316 12 0	363 8 0	3,680 4 0
Payments on Account of last Year's Liabilities	.....	30,355 11 5	5,256 14 11	35 612 10 4
Total Disbursements Rs.	30,72,37?	222,622 15 5	78,126 10 10	300695 12 2
* Less Credit	.....	.....	*53 14 1	.....
Rs.	.....	.....	78,072 12 9	300686 12 2
Balance on 3rd February 1872	.....	.....	.....	129990 10 7
Total Rs.	.....	.....	.....	430686 6 9

T. C. HOPE,
Actg. Municipal Commissioner.

JAMES THORBURN,
Actg. Controller of Municipal Accounts.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) as on the 3rd February compared with the statement issued on 27th January :—

LIABILITIES.	27th Jan.	3rd Feb.
Proprietors Capital :—		
First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid .....Rs. 50,00,000		
Second Issue of do. of Rs. 100 do. ..... „ 10,00,000		
	60,00,000	60,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	5,00,000	5,00,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	400,34,949	392,41,711
Do. do. at Branches.	46,61,979	52,97,638
Other Deposits	126,82,355	133,55,554
Post Bills	35,083	37,708
Cash Credits, undrawn	11,61,021	7,37,890
Rs.	650,73,387	651,70,351
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	22,21,356	27,67,334
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	103,05,445	100,30,508
Loans, on Security of do. do.	44,16,661	24,37,502
Current Accounts, overdrawn	5,689	5,945
Bills Discounted	112,25,947	121,89,857
Sixnaps	7,119	7,021
Dead Stock Rs. 4,92,628		
Amount applied in reduction „ 55,000		
	4,37,604	4,37,628
Bullion	12,18,047	12,25,318
Cash Balances with Correspondents	4,71,130	6,12,823
Cash and Currency Notes	340,64,389	354,52,350
Rs.	350,73,387	651,70,351

KHANGAUM AND OOMRAWUTTEE BRANCH RAILWAYS.

Traffic Receipts and Train Mileage for week ended 6th January 1872.

KHANGAUM.	RECEIPTS. Rs. a. p.	TRAIN MILEAGE.
Passengers	72 5 3	44
Goods	490 5 5	52
Electric Telegraph	8 10	0
Total...	563 3 6	96
OOMRAWUTTEE.		
Passengers	106 3 2	34
Goods	330 15 3	86
Electric Telegraph	1 3 4	0
	447 5 9	120

CALCUTTA.—1ST FEBRUARY.

The market for Government Securities was active, and considerable transactions reported at the following rates :—

4 per cents. at Rs. 97-10, 97-12, 97-14, and 98, or 2-6 to 2 discount.

At the closing hour there were buyers.

4 per cents, heavy amounts, at Rs. 100-14 and 101, and it was stated that some purchases had been made at higher rates.

5½ per cents, at Rs. 108-8, 108-0, 108-10 and 108-12.

The following purchases were reported in shares :—

National Bank shares several lots at Rs. 92, 93, and 94.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

THE undermentioned Sales are reported to have been made yesterday by European houses :—

	PIECE GOODS.			Rs. a. p.
500 pieces	Grey Shirtings	45 inch	39 yds. 8 lbs.	5 10 0
500 „	„	45 „	39 „ 7 lbs.	4 10 6
1,?50 „	„	40 „	39 „ 7 lbs.	4 11 6
500 „	„ (fine)	40 „	39 „ 8½ lbs.	6 4 6
500 „	„	40 „	39 „ 8? lbs.	6 3 9
500 „	„	40 „	39 „ 6 lbs.	4 3 9
250 „	„	40 „	39 „ 6? lbs.	4 3 9
2,?00 „	„	40 „	39 „ 8] lbs.	5 10 6
500 „	„	40 „	39 „ 8] lbs.	5 9 9
500 „	„	40 „	39 „ 6 lbs.	4 3 6
30 „	White	36 „	40 „	8 0 0
30 „	„	36 „	40 „	8 8 0
30 „	„	36 „	40 „	9 0 0
30 „	„	36 „	40 „	9 8 0
30 „	„	36 „	40 „	10 8 0
30 „	„	36 „	40 „	10 8 0
300 „	„	40 „	36 „	8 0 0
300 „	„	40 „	36 „	8 8 0
300 „	„	40 „	36 „	9 0 0
1,000 „	Blue Orange & White	24 „	28 „	4 7 0
1,000 „	Orange Prints	24 „	28 „	3 10 0

	COTTON.			Rs.
750 candies	Old Dholleral	(15 days)	...	286
100 „	New Broach M.G.	(ready)	...	286
250 „	„	„	...	283 to 287
25 „	„	„	...	287
100 „	Old Dholleral	„	...	239
25 „	„	„	...	240
50 „	New Oomrawuttee	„	...	267
50 „	„	„	...	268
150 „	„	(20 days)	...	270
300 „	„	(15 days)	...	270

	METAL.			
300 cwts.	Yellow M. Braziers, per cwt.		...	38-14
1,000 „	English Spelter	„	...	9-5

DAILY IMPORTS.—5TH FEBRUARY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Violet (s), 25 cases tobacco, Jacoob Sawoo and Co.

Atalanta (s), 84 iron pillars, 108 iron caps, 108 iron plates, 2 cases iron screws, and 1,840 bundles hoop iron, Soondersdas Mooljee.

FROM LONDON.

Nelson, 48 casks empty sodawater bottles, Bomanjee Manockjee Punthakey; 71 cases oilmanstores, Khan Mahomed Peerbhoy.

Ardgowan, 10 cases candles, The London Asiatic and American Co.

Stirling (s), 50 cases refined petroleum, Hajee Mewa Noor Momed.

Ellen Bates, 24 cases brandy, Howard Brothers.

Roedee, 5 cases hock, 30 cases claret, and 20 cases port, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Dewa Gungadhur, 25 cases brandy, Payné and Co.

Pembrokeshire, 20 cases yellow metel sheet, Thomas Steuart & Co.

FROM NEWCASTLE.

Corrocnton, 35 cases red oxide, G. Manson.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Flur de Lis, 49 cases brandy, Howard Brothers.

DAILY EXPORTS.—5TH FEBRUARY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Norah Greame, 38 bales cotton, Greaves Cotton and Co. ; 250 bales cotton, Dalputbhoy Bhagoobhoy.

Manilla, 11 bales cotton, Rhimjee Canjee.

Bella Maria, 14 cwts. horns, Hajee Mahomed Nutha.

Augusta, 350 bales cotton, W. Nicol and Co. ; 35 cwts. horns, Ramoothoy Russoolbhoy.

Kimjee Godowjee, 1,691 pieces ebony wood, Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co.

Penguin (s), 80 bales wool, Mooljee Jaitha ; 11 bales hides, Nansey Govinjee ; 60 bales cotton, Panachund Luckmechund ; 75 bales cotton, Coovverjee Mowjee ; 150 bales cotton, Remington and Co. ; 50 bales cotton, Munro Newsom and Co. ; 7 bales cotton, Vasonjee Lilladhur ; 50 bales wool, Nusserwanjee Manockjee and Co.

Atalanta (s), 50 bales wool, Jaitha Pursotum ; 81 bales cotton, Hajee Sulumon Esak ; 3 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Merwanjee and Co. ; 300 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co. ; 50 bales cotton, Jaitha Vurria ; 50 bales cotton, Doongersee Gopjee ; 150 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

William Corry (s), 20 bales wool, Vulubdass Jairam ; 42 bales cotton, C. S. Nadershaw ; 29 bales cotton, Shamjee Narondas Bhoorjee ; 50 bales wool, Vijbookandass Amrootlall ; 175 bales cotton, King & Co. ; 50 bales wool and 50 bales cotton, Doonjeersee Gopejee.

Durham (s), 300 bales cotton, C. A. Dickinson ; 57 bales cotton, Tarachund Ramchunder ; 190 bags coffee, J. P. Cornforth & Co.

Khedive (s), 50 bales cotton, G. Sigg & Co. ; 56 bales cotton, C. A. Dickinson ; 45 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee Touche & Co. ; 60 bales cotton, Jetha Purshotum ; 46 bales cotton, Dayal Ruttonsey ; 4 bales cotton and 50 bales wool, Narrondass Ranandass.

Sam Mendel, 100 bales coir, Pestonjee Eduljee ; 400 bales cotton, Grendon Tippet & Co.

Prince Patrick, 105 bales coir and 20 bales coir yarn, Pestonjee Eduljee ; 27 bales cotton, Bhimsee Nathoo.

Jane Law, 35 bales cotton, Mooljee Heerjee ; 150 bales cotton, Dalputbhoy Bhagoobhoy ; 175 bales hemp, Lalljee Narronjee.

Stirling (s), 125 bales cotton, Manore Hurrakchund ; 128 cwts. horns, Peerbhoy Damjee ; 280 bags coffee, J. P. Cornforth & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Khedive (s), 14 cases fishmaws, Ladukbhoy Dattoo ; 42 cases mother o'pearl shells and 13 cases gum, Cassumbhoy Nansey ; 16 cases fishmaws and 5 cases olibanum, Megjee Jewan.

FOR HAVRE.

Ivanhoe, 51 bales cotton, Morarbhoy Vizbooean ; 100 bales cotton, H. Cbson & Co ; 96 cwts horns, Peerbhoy Damjee.

Khedive (s), 500 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee Touche & Co ; 50 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried & Co ; 99 bales cotton, Dayal Ruttonsey ; 300 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co. ; 48 bales cotton, Govinjee Runchord ; 100 bales cotton, Vinichund Jotadass.

M. de St. Aldigonde, 600 bags linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Khedive (s), 75 bales cotton, G. Sigg & Co. ; 250 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee, Touche & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Khedive (s), 200 bags coffee, Kunkler Preisweerk & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Khedive (s), 100 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee Touche Co. ; 500 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.

FOR VENICE.

Khedive (s), 165 bales cotton, Trecumjee Dhunjee.

FOR ODESSA.

Khedive (s), 200 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

FOR SUEZ.

China (s), 9 cases indigo, A. C. Gumpert & Co.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Ceres, 2,000 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart & Co.

FOR QUEENSTOWN.

Cariolan, 1,000 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—5TH FEBRUARY.

London	Cotton	£3 0s. 0d. Nominal.
	Cases	£3 0s. 0d. do.
	Seeds	£2 15s. 0d. do.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 15s. 0d. to £2 17s. 6d
	Wooden Ships „	£2 15s. 0d.
	Myrabolns & Coir bills	£2 10s. 0d.
	Seeds	£2 5s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton	£3 2s. 6d.
	Coffee	
Overland	Steamers	£3 15s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 5s. 0d. to £3 15s. 0d.
	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 6 per bale.
China	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4 per bale nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 5 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 20 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
5	Neera (s)	Hanscom	Calcutta, Jan 27.
	Euphrates (s)	Hutcheson	Kurrachee, Feb. 2.
	City of Pekin	McEarchon	Glasgow, Oct. 27.
	Ocean	Rotsvier	Bordeaux, Oct. 7.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
5	China (s)	Perrins	Aden and Suez.
	Pilot (s)	Baker	Coast and Carwar.
	M. S. Elphinstone (s)	Ratlin	Coast and Cutch.

The ship Gazelle, Warness, to Akyab, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Stirling, to Liverpool.

Schooner Felicito, to Jaffna, &c.

HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.			
2	Indian Merchant	Mills	Barrow, Sept. 19.
	Glenroy	Adley	Boston, Sept. 27.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.			
1	J. C. Stevenson (s)	...	Calcutta.
	Asia (s)	...	Calcutta.
2	Arcot (s)	...	Rangoon.
	Clara	...	Coconada.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 5.

McCutchen, Assistant-Surgeon, Medical Staff, on leave, from Ahmedabad.

Shekleton, Colonel, Royal Horse Artillery, on duty, from Poona.

Stevenson, Lieutenant, 66th Regiment, on duty, from Kurrachee.

Williams, Captain, 9th Lancers, on duty, from Delhi.

Neil, Lieutenant, Central India Horse, on duty, from Delhi.

Wood, Lieutenant, 66th Regiment, on duty, from Kurrachee.

Osborne, C. B. Colonel, Superintendent Gunnery Instructors on duty, from Simla.

Wardrop, Captain, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, for Musketry, on duty, from Kurrachee.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 5.

Poulton, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, to rejoin, to Jubbulpore.

Kendall, Surgeon, 14th Bengal Cavalry, on duty, to Deolee.

McCutchen, Assistant-Surgeon, Medical Staff, on leave, to Poona.

Williams, Captain, 9th Lancers, on duty, to England.

Trevelyan, Captain, 15th N. I., to Tanna.

Macleod, M.D., Surgeon Major, Madras Medical Department, on medical certificate, to Europe.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Camp Delhi, 22nd January 1872.

With the sanction of Govt., the following movements and redistribution of troops have been ordered :—

A-F R. A., from Benares to Lucknow, as soon as convenient.

C-F R. H. A., from Lucknow to Umballa, as soon as convenient.

D-8th R. A. from Jubbulpoor to Benares, as soon as convenient.

The C.-in-C. in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

38th N. I.—Lt. Col. F. V. R. Jervis, S. C., to officiate as 2nd in Comd., during the absence of Lt. Col. Fowle on furlough, dated 17th Jan. 1872.

Darjeeling Depot.—Asst. Surg. J. Ambrose, M.D., 88th Regt., to the medical charge, vice Wikeley, who resigns that appointment, dated 17th Jan. 1872.

Lt. Col. B. G. Vander-Gucht, S. C., late officiating 2nd in Comd. and Wing Officer 6th N. I., is, at his own request, posted to Morar, for general duty.

Lt. Col. H. A. Poulton, Deputy Judge Advocate, returning from furlough, on arrival at Jubbulpore will assume charge of the office of Deputy Judge Advocate of the Saugor and Gwalior districts.

Col. W. Fullerton, Deputy Judge Advocate, is transferred to the Presidency district.

Lt. Col. R. B. Hill, Ben. Inf., is posted to Umballa for general duty.

G. O. C. C., dated 10th Jan. 1872, posting Lt. Col. Hill to Agra, for general duty, is cancelled.

Maj. H. E. E. Quin, S. C., is permitted to visit Deyrah and Mussoorie, on the leave granted him in G. O. C. C. 30th Nov. 1871, p. 648, instead of the places therein named.

Capt. A. FitzW. Taylor, Ben. S. C., late Adjt. Malwa Bheel Corps, is attached to the 3rd N. I., for duty.

That portion of G. O. C. C. 28th Aug. 1871, detailing Lt. W. K. Westropp, 41st Foot, for duty at the regimental depot, is cancelled ; and, in anticipation of the approval of H. R. H. the Field Marshal C.-in-C., Lt. F. L. Wade is directed to proceed to England, for this duty, instead of the former officer.

The appointments of Lt. F. Knowles, 3rd Squad. Officer, 2nd Ben. Cav., to officiate as 2nd Squad. Officer, and Capt. H. C. Kemble, 1st Squad. Sub., to officiate as 3rd Squad. Officer, notified in G. O. C. C. dated 24th Nov. 1871, are to be held as in addition to their other duties.

The tour of duty of Surg. Maj. E. C. Thorp, M.D., as joint medical officer, Simla, having expired, he is permitted to reside at Delhi, until posted to another appointment.

The following order is, with the sanction of Govt., confirmed :—

Rohilcund District Order, dated the 1st Nov. 1871, appointing Col. S. Richards to the command of the district, vice Maj. Gen. Macdonell, C.B., proceeded to Europe, with effect from the 2nd Nov. 1871.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Presidency District Order, dated the 24th Dec. 1871, directing Staff Asst. Surg. C. E. Wikeley, in medical charge of convalescents and invalids returning to the plains from Darjeeling, to return to that place on being relieved at Sahebgunge.

Dated the 28th Dec. 1871, directing Staff Asst. Surg. C. E. Wikeley to take medical charge of the draft No. 3 Bat. 5th Brig. R. A. proceeding from Cawnpore to Darjeeling about the 4th Jan. 1872.

Dated the 9th Jan. 1872, posting Capt. G. B. P. Alcock, Ben. Inf. to the 13th N. I., for duty.

Deyra Station Order, dated the 14th Oct. 1871, directing Lt. F. E. L. Willows, Ben. S. C., to take charge of the Station Staff office from Capt. S. E. Becher, Adjt. 2nd Goorkhas, proceeding with his regt. on field service, with effect from the 11th Oct. 1871.

Dhurmsala Station Order, dated the 18th Nov. 1871, directing Capt. H. H. Rank'n, 1st Goorkhas, to take over charge of the Station Staff office, in addition to his other duties, from Lt. G. F. Churchill, 1st Goorkhas, about to leave Dhurmsala with his regiment.

Almorah Station Order, dated the 26th Nov. 1871, appointing Maj. W. A. Garden, Ben. S. C., to officiate as Station Staff Officer during the absence of Capt. G. C. Gregory at the Camp of Exercise, with effect from the 20th Nov.

Attock Garrison Order, dated the 6th Jan. 1872, directing Local Maj. T. N. Harward, R. A., to take over command of the station from Local Maj. F. W. Stubbs, R. A., proceeding with his battery in course of relief.

10th Bengal Cavalry.—Regtl. Order, dated the 6th Dec. 1871, making the following temporary appointments, vice Capt. A. England, officiating 2nd Squad. Officer, proceeded on sick leave, with effect from the 25th Oct. 1871.

Capt. D. M. Strong, 1st Squad. Sub., to officiate as 2nd Squad. Offr. in addition to his other duties.

Lt. S. D. Barrow, 2nd Squad. Sub., to officiate as 3rd Squad. Officer, in addition to his other duties.

19th Bengal Cavalry.—Regtl. Order, dated the 12th Jan. 1872, appointing Lt. J. B. B. Dickson, 1st Squad. Sub. lately returned from sick leave, to officiate as Adjt. vice Lt. G. L. R. Richardson, who resigns on his appointment of officiating 1st Squad. Subaltern.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Royal Engineers.—Lt J. H. Thurburn (doing duty Ben. Sappers and Miners), to Calcutta, from the 15th Jan. to the 15th May, on medical certificate.

3rd Hussars.—Capt. O. C. Baker-Cresswell, to England, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs, pending retirement from the service.

11th Hussars.—Maj. A. L. Annesley, from the 1st Jan. to the 14th Feb. in extension, on medical certificate.

20th Hussars.—Capt. A. W. Brodhurst, to Bombay, for one month, from date of leaving regiment, and thence to England, from date of embarkation, to remain in England, in extension, on urgent private affairs.

Royal Artillery.—Capt. and Brev Maj. T. E. Hughes (No. 6 Bat. 13th Brig.), from the 17th Jan. to Bombay, and thence to England for six months on urgent private affairs.

Lt. W. P. Platt (No. 1 Bat. 24th Brig.), to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Asst. Surg. J. McCreery (G. Bat. 8th Brig.), from the Sea to the 14th Jan., in extension of privilege leave.

5th Foot (1st Batn.).—Major T. S. Bigge, from the 24th March to the 30th April, to remain in England, in extension, on urgent private affairs.

12th Foot (2nd Batn).—Asst. Surg. R. Reed, to England, for six months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

24th Foot (2nd Batn).—Ens. G. S. Banister, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

30th Foot.—Lt. H. W. Pride, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

62nd Foot.—Capt. J. M. Theobald, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

72nd Foot.—Capt. F. G. Sherlock, from the 3rd Jan., pending retirement from the service.

99th Foot.—Lt. F. Dorling, to Calcutta, for one month, from date of quitting regiment, to appear before a medical board.

Staff Corps.—Lt.-Col. M. F. Evart (deceased), to remain at Nynee Tal, from the 6th to the 22nd Oct. 1871, on medical certificate, in extension.

British Medical Service.—Sff Asst. Surg. C. De M. Palmer, M.B., to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Indian Medical Service.—Surg. J. C. Annesley, to Lahore, from the 4th Nov. to the 20th Dec 1871, and thence to Bombay for one month, on medical certificate, preparatory to applying for furlough on the same account.

Head Quarters, Camp Delhi, 24th January 1872.

The C.-in-C. in India is pleased to assign local rank to the undermentioned officer :—

R. A.—Lt. S. Simpson, to be Capt., from the 21st Dec. 1871.

The C. in-C. in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

45th N. I.—Lt. B. Smith, 2nd Wing Sub., to be 1st Wing Sub., vice Quinet, dated 5th Jan. 1872.

Lt. J. B. Lynch, 37th Regt., a candidate for the Staff Corps, to be 2nd Wing Sub., on probation, vice Smith, dated 5th Jan. 1872.

43rd N. I.—Lt. G. W. Beresford, 2nd Wing Sub., to be 1st Wing Sub., vice Butter, vacated, dated 6th Jan. 1872.

Lt. R. K. Ridgeway, 99th Regt., a candidate for the Staff Corps, to be 2nd Wing Sub., on probation, vice Beresford, dated 6th Jan. 1872.

Maj. J. R. Currie, S.C., recently returned from furlough to Europe, is, at his own request, posted to Rawul Pindee, for general duty.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the Lower Standard, in Hindoostanee, on the 1st Jan. 1872 :—

Sergeant T. King, D. Bat. 8th Brig. R. A.

Private M. McCaffery, 2nd Bat. 1st Foot.

Private J. Morgan, 2nd Bat. 1st Foot.

Asst. Apothecary T. Kearney, 36th Foot.

Lt. E. Pearson, 70th Foot.

The following order is confirmed, in substitution of Presidency District Order of 13th Nov. 1871, published in G. O. C. C. of 1st Dec. 1871, p. 650 :—

Presidency District Order, dated the 16th Jan. 1872, directing Asst. Surg. E. A. Birch, 35th N. I., to proceed to Barrackpore and assume medical charge of the Native troops and Staff establishment at that station.

The following order is, with the sanction of Govt., confirmed :—

Mooltan Brig. Order, dated the 18th Dec. 1871, apointing Col. H. M. Wilson, S. C., to the command of the Mooltan Brig., with effect from the 18th Dec. 1871.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Oude Division Order, dated the 1st Jan. 1872, directing Staff Asst. Surg. J. H. H. Tothill, doing duty with the 1st Batn 17th Foot, to proceed to Seetapore, for duty with the 1st Batn. 3rd Foot.

Peshawur District Order, dated the 6th Jan. 1872, placing the services of Surg. J. C. Morice, 16th Beng. Cav., at the disposal of the civil authorities, for the civil medical charge at Peshawur, in addition to his other duties, as a temporary measure.

Shillong Station Order, dated the 9th Jan. 1872, appointing Capt. H. M. Evans, Adjt. 42nd N. I., to officiate as Station Staff Officer, in addition to his other duties, in the room of Capt. F. S. S. Brind, proceeding on duty with the Officer Commanding the Eastern Frontier District.

Agra Station Order, dated the 12th Jan. 1872, directing Staff Asst. Surg. J. G. Williamson, attached to the detachment 62nd Foot, to proceed in medical charge of the draft of the 1st batn. 11th Foot to Morar ; on the completion of which duty to return to Agra ; and directing Asst. Surg. D. McEwen, M.B., No. 5 Bat. 24th Brig. R. A., to afford medical aid to the detachment 62nd Foot, until the return of Staff Asst. Surg. J. G. Williamson from Morar.

Darjeeling Station Order, dated the 31st Dec. 1871, appointing Lt. C. H. Scott, No. 3 Bat. 5th Brig. R. A., to be in charge of the Station Staff office, on 2nd Capt. D. S. Pemberton proceeding with his battery, No. 4 Bat. 24th Brig. R. A.

Field Force Order, Lushai, dated the 20th Dec. 1871, appointing Asst. Surg. F. C. Nicholson, M.B., 22nd Native Inf., to the Brigade Staff, Cachar Column, Lushai Expeditionary Force, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 20th Dec. 1871.

17th Foot (1st Bat.).—Regtl. Order, dated the 5th Jan. 1872, appointing Ens. W. W. Clarke to be Interpreter, vice Lt. G. L. Field, proceeding on sick leave to England, there being no qualified officer available.

54th Foot.—Regtl Order, dated the 13th Dec. 1871, appointing Lt. A. W. Dury Interpreter to the regiment, with effect from the 24th Nov. 1871.

11th Bengal Cavalry.—Regtl Order, dated the 8th Jan. 1872 making the following temporary appointments until the arrival of Capt. A. H. Prinsep, 2nd Squad. Officer, with effect from the 12th Oct. 1871 :—

Capt. W. I. Bax, Squad. Officer, to officiate as 2nd Squad Officer.

Lt. H. Boileau, 1st Squad. Sub., to officiate as 3rd Squad. Officer, in addition to his other duties.

7th N. I.—Regtl Order, dated the 1st Jan. 1872, appointing Capt. B. G. Vyvyan, 2nd Wing Sub., to officiate as 1st Wing Sub. and Wing Officer, consequent on the departure, on furlough, of Capt. F. C. W. Drummond.

11th N. I.—Regtl Order, dated the 27th Dec. 1871, making the following temporary appointments :—

Maj. F. J. Ripley, Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Com. and Wing Officer, vice Whiting.

Capt. C. M. Bushby, officiating Adjt., to officiate as Wing Officer, vice Ripley.

Capt. H. G. Becher, Qr. Mr., to officiate as Adjt., vice Bushby.

Capt. A. J. Stead, 2nd Wing Sub., to officiate as Qr. Mr., in addition to his other duties, vice Becher.

Dated the 3rd Jan. 1872, appointing Capt. J. McNair to officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to his other duties, vice Capt. C. M. Bushby, whose services are required as Adjt.

18th N. I.—Regtl. Order, dated the 12th Jan. 1872, making the following temporary appointments, consequent on the return from furlough of Maj. Winson, Commandant :—

Capt. H. R. Wintle, 1st Wing Sub., to officiate as Qr. Mr., vice Capt. J. F. Fitz G. Colegrave, who reverts to his appointment of officiating 1st Wing Subaltern.

NOTICE.

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MRS. SEYMOUR FITZGERALD will be happy to RECEIVE VISITORS at Government House, Parell, on TUESDAY, the 6th February, from 5 to 7 o'clock p.m.

Visitors are requested to bring their Cards.

T. VAN STRAUBENZEE, Captain,
Aide-de-Camp in Waiting.

Government House, 3rd February.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

HEWETT—February 1st, at Desa, the wife of Col. W. S. Hewett, Commanding 24th Regiment N. I., of a daughter.

DEATH.

MARTIN—February 1st, at Mhow, Thomas Martin, Riding Master, 15th (The King's) Hussars, late 17th Lancers, aged 44 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DOBSON—January 31st, at Alipore, the wife of Mr. F. H. Dobson, of a daughter.

RICHARDS—January 28th, at 5, Chowringhee, Calcutta, the wife of L. Richards, Esq., of a son.

DEATH.

HYDE—January 27th, at Agra, Stanley Vear Albert, the infant son of William and Annie Charlotte Hyde.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department," *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1872.

THE telegram about the Alabama crisis which we received at midnight is calculated to arouse the alarm that has slumbered during the last few days under the influence of the somewhat reassuring items of news which have been sent to us from England. The *Times*, contrary to previous opinions, it seems, foresees that there is little probability of America withdrawing her claims for indirect damages. The *Times*' utterances on the question have hitherto been regarded as semi-official, and this information may be read in two lights—either that the opinion is a private one, come to upon a consideration of the facts as they have been laid before the public up to the present time, or is an opinion, founded upon matters known as yet only to the highest authorities, intended to be a preparatory warning that the worst may happen. The telegram is a grave one. If the *Times* has been inspired in its latest views, the future looks black enough, for public opinion has been aggravated on the matter and is so definite in its expression that there is little doubt that if America persists in her obnoxious demands Britain will certainly resist them seriously. It is to be hoped that the most favourable construction to be put upon the telegram will be justified by the result, and further intelligence will be anxiously awaited.

BARON REUTER must by this time, we should think, be satisfied that the English Cabinet *has* resolved to withdraw from the arbitration on the Alabama claims, unless America abandons all indirect claims whatever, and only asks for compensation on account of direct damages done to her shipping by the "depredations" of cruisers built in British ports. It is now certain that a despatch to that effect has been sent to our Ambassador at Washington ; and, as Parliament meets to-day, no doubt full explanations of their conduct will at once be given in both Houses by the Ministers of

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. China, 2,010 tons and 400 h.p., Captain C. J. Perrins, sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez with the English mail and the following additional passengers:—

For Southampton—Mr. E. Logan Smith.
For Brindisi—Mr. Senthal.

NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

WUDWAN, 2ND FEBRUARY.

A few days ago Mr. Jardine, the First Political Assistant, went to Chotoela to investigate into a loot, but unfortunately the rogues had dispersed before his arrival. Now it appears 35 armed robbers are lodged in the Chotoela jail, and arrangements are being made to carry them to Rajcote. This place seems to be alive with a notorious and cut-throat race, and something should be done to put a stop to their depredations, otherwise travelling in this part of Kattywar would be dangerous.

Mr. Jardine leaves for Chotoela to-morrow.

Arrangements are now being made to open a Government Savings' Bank here, which would indeed be a very good thing, as Government servants, vakeels, &c., are put to a great deal of inconvenience.

Interruption in telegraphic communication exists between this and Ahmedabad; the line snapped about a mile from the office.

The telegraph line to Dhollera is now under construction, and, in all probability, the mercantile community may look out for the opening of the office at Dhollera by the 10th March. It is at present uncertain whether an office will be opened at Limree, although the State has gone to the expense of putting up a building for an office.

The weather at present is delightfully cool and pleasant, and the state of public health in general very good.

A HINT TO PARSEES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have been resident in Bombay for only some few months, and so perhaps may notice peculiarities that older residents pass by.

On Saturday night I went to Signor Marras' concert, where I saw His Excellency the Governor, the Commander-in-Chief, and several of the notabilities of Bombay, and I particularly noticed that every one was in full evening dress, except some Parsee gentlemen who had the bad taste to appear in ordinary morning costume. Had a European presented himself at the doors in morning dress, he would have been refused admittance. In these civilised times it seems to me to be not only an invidious act, but also a gross insult to the company present, to allow Parsee or native gentlemen to attend full-dress European entertainments (more especially when His Excellency the Governor is present), unless they themselves are dressed in what is recognised as their own full dress. And with Parsees it would go one step further, and suggest that, in place of the huge ugly hat, they should substitute some kind of small cap.—I enclose my card, and am, &c.

5th February. C. E. N.

MUSICAL CRITICISM RUN MAD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I think your contemporaries have got slightly off their mental rails in the criticisms they have printed about Signor Marras' concert on Saturday night. The opening sentence of the famous Anti-Twaddler is, "Bombay is not easily awakened, except when it is asked to assist at races and balls;" and the thought of the turf seems to have set him upon an endeavour to outstrip in extravagance the very respectable attempts in the same line of the Church-gate Street aged Pegasus. I should say, judging from his previous performances, that *Statesman* would have been a warm favourite at starting. However, the two rush along nearly neck-and-neck—a splendid race—until the straight is reached near the end of the course, when *Statesman* goes a-head and wins by lengths and lengths—justifying the predictions of his backers. The representative of the Church-gate Street stable starts with neighing that "Edenland" by Signor Marras is as good as "Adelaide," by Beethoven, one of the finest compositions ever written; the *Statesman* whinnies, "People have been asking in London, What has become of the Signor?" and then snorts grandly, "He has been in India instilling life and art, and fire into the musical performances of Anglo-Indians." A voice replies, in accents sweet, "And people have been asking, Who is your hatter? and, Does his mother know he's out?" Encouraged, the *Statesman*, assuming the privilege of the Yahoo to speak, says, "The glory which departed from London has travelled eastward, and has arisen here among us to awaken us and to raise our hearts above the sleepiness, littleness, and pseudo-excitement." In this address the Carlyle whose fiery words on "Work" burned and shrivelled up a short time ago the paper substance of your valuable journal was the *Statesman's* trainer. Not to be outdone in this race with the sublime, the magnificent, and the "luscious," the Church-gate Street critic says, "We have no hesitation in saying"—— Well, it is unnecessary to trouble you with all his words for the simple statement that Signor Marras loses nothing by association with Rossini, Gounod, Beethoven, Mozart, &c. The "&c.," I believe, means Handel. To observe how the pair race may be interesting. After the preliminary magnificent canters they get off well together. Saith he of the Apollo Street stud, Signor Marras made "the passionate Count in the first gush of love seem to believe that his transports are such as none ever felt before;" "Signor Marras sung his own song of 'Edenland,' the words of which were very unnecessarily printed on the programmes, for nothing could have been more distinct and characteristic than their intonation and expression;" "Mozart's quintett was followed by the 'Canti Napolitani,' &c., which had but one fault, and that was that they did not go on all night." It is believed that had even the "&c." been faultless beds in the Town Hall would have been necessary, and that it was to avoid this inconvenience that the latter was purposely introduced. By these statements the *Statesman* gets slightly ahead. But the Church-gate "aged" soon comes away with a rush—"With the well-established fame it is needless to expatiate on the character of his execution either as a vocalist or pianist; his consummate skill as an instrumentalist both capacities which supersede pianoforte playing and his sublime and pathetic singing—had full proof on this occasion. His accompaniments, too, were exquisite. In this capacity, too, Madame Marras displayed high talent." After this pretty long stride he brings himself well in front. The *Statesman*, however, draws slowly up with his next effort—"A little dust from the accomplished givers of the con, cert, though easily understood and followed, was very-round and gracious." The roundness of the duet is only a jocular way of saying that the duet was "all square." The Church-gate aged now makes a vigorous attempt to keep its advantage, and says something about "tender Irish melodies" coming upon the audience "most refreshingly, like the west south, amidst the heat of Inscious things provided throughout the programme;" but the *Statesman* is not to be denied, and he brings himself neck-and-neck, nose and-nose, when he says, "'Salve dimora,' the *chef d'œuvre* of the evening, Faust's well-known song, half-adoring, half-repentant, a gem in itself, was then sung by Signor Marras with a characteristic passion and power, and an elevation and range of pathos, which were admirable, and such as Bombay never heard before his coming." The "aged," in muttering something about powers of execution being marvellous, "crisp clear touch, that brings out every note in the most complicated and florid passages with a ring that could hardly be anticipated," makes a slight but vain endeavour to keep up. *Statesman*, to be sure, lost a little ground when he said, speaking of the amateurs, "We could not but admire their courage, and the way in which they all tried to do their best without self-consciousness," which unchariteble interpretation applied to this was that it meant that the amateur singers, being by some means left without self consciousness, endeavoured to do what they could under the unhappy circumstances with courage worthy of a better cause; but on goes the *Statesman*, swallowing the ground before the panting Church-gate "aged," and at last it bursts forward with, "We have seen when Signor and Madame Marras can do in marshalling a few and rousing them to tread the higher paths of musical expression." There is no use of pausing to say the reasonable course for the Signor and his lady would have been to rouse people first and marshal them after words. There is no time for it now, so goes the *Statesman* like the wind—"What could they not do, if the whole musical world of Bombay were to place itself at their disposal? We understand in this concert they took arms against a sea of opposition and refusal of assistance." Not a word about the metaphor being false although Shakspearian!—the pace is quickening. "Let it be said that by opposing them they ended them. It is a responsible thing to have a good voice and to hide it scrupulously from the would. For ourselves we should have thought that the Maestro did nay amateurs great honour in asking them to sing with him at his concert." Now the pace is tremendous!—see the Church-gate aged like a speck in the distance! Now *Statesman* is in the full swing of the last half quarter mile! "Is he a man who does what he does really well or not? Ought people who do things really well to be straitened for want of means?" You are a vile and inappropriate joker if you say let them take wash, for water is wealth. Listen now; you hear the clatter of hoofs like the devil's tattoo. The *Statesman* is on you like a flash. He is within a yard from the judge's post. "No!" he answers, "and a thousand times no! In Vishnu hand there is an avatar!! Let us show that we know it!!" Hurrah, he has passed the post—and has succeeded in being first in writing as much gush as ever starving penny-a-liner did. Poor Signor Marras! He may cry with anguish, "Save me from my friends!" The *Statesman* has made the people of London ask where the Signor is, and he answers it by complimentarily saying that the Signor is wandering in India like a "Hindoo incarnation!" "Let us show that we know it!" gushes the critic. No—a thousand times no!—I won't show that I know it. Signor Marras is a very decent fellow, and I scorn to associate him with puggarees or puja.—Yours faithfully,

5th February. SEMIBREVE.

BOMBAY.

LIBERALITY.—Mr. Tapidas Vurujdas has presented Rs. 50 to the Andrew's Library at Surat.

RECEPTION AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.—Mrs. Seymour Fitzgerald receives visitors at Government House, Parell, this afternoon.

A NEW CLOTH MARKET.—We have already two markets, and it is contemplated by some Hindoos to build a third one.

SESSIONS COURT AT SURAT.—There were five cases to be disposed of in the Criminal Sessions at Surat, which was to be held yesterday.

EUROPEAN VAGRANTS.—Yesterday there were twenty-three European vagrants in the Government workhouse attached to the House of Correction.

THE REV. W. TAYLOR will preach in the Framjee Cowasjee Institute (west of the Money School) on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, of the present week, at 7½ P.M.

BARODA.—We learn that the man Venkutrao, formerly tutor to the Gaekwar, and who lies at present in prison by the order of His Highness, has petitioned Government for his release.

ASSAULT ON BOARD-SHIP.—William Taylor, a seaman of the ship Astarte, was charged before Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday with assaulting the boatswain on board the ship, and was fined five rupees.

THE JUMA MUSJID SHOPS.—The rent of the shops attached to the Juma Musjid are at present so high that the persons who occupy them have petitioned the trustees of the Musjid to make a reduction in the rents.

THE ILLNESS OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.—It is stated that all the Banking establishments in Bombay are to be closed on the 20th inst., the day fixed for offering prayers for the recovery of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

ALIMONY.—A Parsee woman, named Peerozbaee, appeared before the Senior Magistrate on Saturday, and obtained a summons against her husband Sorabjee Cursetjee Khutao, whom she charged with refusing to support her.

THE DISTRICT JUDGE OF SURAT.—Mr. W. H. Newnham, the District Judge of Surat, who had been to Broach, Wagra, and Jumboosheer, to inspect the Subordinate Judge's Courts of those places, returned to Surat last week.

THE ILLNESS OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.—The Honble A. D. Sassoon has invited the Jewish community to assemble on the 20th instant at the Synagogue, to render thanks to God for the recovery of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

REFRACTORY SEAMEN.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, ten seamen of the ship Minala were charged with wilful disobedience of lawful commands in the refusal of duty, and were each sentenced to a fortnight's rigorous imprisonment.

EXTREMES MEET—EXTRAORDINARY HINDOO MARRIAGE.—About a week ago, a man of the Naggur Bania caste, aged about eighty years, and residing at Ahmedabad, married a girl about ten years of age. A large number of people were present at the marriage ceremony.

PERJURY.—On Saturday, a Parsee named Framjee Merwanjee appeared with his pleader, Mr. Dulputram, before Mr. Nana Morojee, and obtained a summons against a Marwary named Crustna Juga, whom he charged with giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding.

DEATH FROM DROWNING.—An adjourned inquest was held yesterday at Dr. Hewlett's office concerning the death of a Mussulman, whose body was found floating in the Baboola Tank on Saturday. The jury came to the conclusion that the man had died from drowning in the tank.

FINE TO THE NOWANUGGUR STATE.—A Kattywar paper states the Political Agent of Kattywar has inflicted a fine of Rs. 50 on the Nowanuggur State, for not giving in time to the British Agency the intelligence of the murder of a notorious outlaw named Yar Mahomed.

EXAMINATION OF THE CHICKLEE TALOOKA SCHOOL.—The camp of Mr. Ramsay, Assistant Collector of Surat, is at present in Chicklee. On the 27th January, Mr. Ramsay examined the Chicklee talooka school, and was highly pleased with the intelligence displayed by the pupils.

OLD OFFENDER.—A Mussulman named Sulleman Moosa, who had been in jail several times before, was sentenced yesterday by Mr. Nana Morojee to three months' rigorous imprisonment for being found between sunset and sunrise in a building; and having in his possession an instrument for house-breaking.

THEFT.—Yesterday, in the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, Adum Ismael and Baloo Heeralal were charged with stealing a cup belonging to a Borah named Cadurbhoy Currumbhoy. They were adjudged guilty; the first was sentenced to three months' imprisonment, and the second to receive eight stripes.

INQUEST.—On Sunday, an inquest was held in Shaik Memon Street on the body of one Nathoo Govind, a cotton broker. It appears that the man had been subject to fits, and that he was attacked with one of these fits on Sunday suddenly dying immediately afterwards. The jury found that deceased's death was caused from epilepsy.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Band of H. M.'s 19th Regiment N. I. at the Esplanade this evening:—

March	Amazonian	Hertel.
Overture	Der Flucht nach der Seweiz	Kucken.
Lancers	Cromorne	Hertel.
Selection	(Op.)...La Straneira	Bellini.
Valse	Dreams of Childhood	Montgomery.
Galop	Dixie's Land	Coote.

THE Very Reverend Khan Bahadoor Dustoor Nusserwanjee Jamaspjee, High Priest of the Parsees in the Deccan, has called upon all the Parsees under his care in Hyderabad, Sholapore, Aurungabad, Jaulna, Akola, Mhow, Indore, Neemuch, Nusseerabad, Sattara, Mahableshwar, and Belgaum, to have solemn feasts and prayers on the 20th of February next, the day set apart by Her Majesty the Queen, and by mandate of the Parsee Punchayet, Bombay, for thanksgiving to the Almighty for the recovery of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.—*Deccan Herald.*

HIGH COURT.—6TH FEBRUARY.

(Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE.)

SHORT CAUSES.

733-71—Rimington, Hore, and Langley—Nurseydas Jitram v. Gungapa bin Sewmoortee and others—No appearance.
772-71—Keir, Prescot, and Winter—Cowasjee Jamsetjee and others v. Major A. P. Davies—No appearance.
783-71—Jefferson and Payne—Valjeebhoy Khairgar and others v. Peerbhoy Esmbjee and another—Shapoorjee and Thackurdas.
800-71—Dallas and Lynch—Shreekisson Bhikunchund v. Oomedmull Ratanchund—No appearance.
804-71—Marjetty and Fletcher—The National Bank of India v. Jeevarumull Gungadhur—No appearance.
814-71—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Palonjee Cursetjee Cama v. Dhunjeebhoy Palonjee—G. J. Mody.
799-71—C. Tyebjee—Abdool Hoosein Shaik, &c., and another v. The Great Eastern Spinning, &c.
(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

LONG CAUSES.

516-70—C. Tyabjee—Diogo Antonio Rodrigues v. Ardaseer Eduljee Chinoy—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile.
315-70—J. Cleary—Fatmabeebee and another v. Sha Vundravundas Visram—G. J. Mody.
211-70—Rimington, Hore, and Langley—E. M. Settna and Co. v. Nowrojee Eduljee Moogazett—Keir, Prescot, and Winter.
696-70—C. Tyebjee—Ali Ebrahim v. Bhowan Ramjee—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
44-71—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Hajee Esmael Hajee Habib v. Bhimjee Purshotum—Manisty and Fletcher.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE SHIP SEA QUEEN, 847 tons, Captain McBride, arrived on the 4th instant from Rangoon (3rd January) with a cargo of timber.

THE STEAM SHIP NEERA left the Sandheads, Calcutta, on the 27th January, and arrived yesterday morning with the following cargo:—29,214 bags rice, 1,294 bags sugar, 300 bags biscuits, 69 bags seed, 311 bags dall, 397 bales twine, 2,365 bags sundries; total, 33,959 bags.

THE S. S. EUPHRATES, Captain C. C. D. Hutcheson, arrived yesterday from Kurrachee (February 2nd) with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Dr. Cruckshank, Captain Waring, Ensign Stevenson, Ensign Wood, seven privates of 66th Regiment, and forty-two deck passengers.

THE P. & O. S.S. Delhi, Commander C. J. Wilkinson, arrived at her moorings in the Hoogbly on the afternoon of the 1st instant. She left Suez on the 8th January, Aden on the 14th, Galle on the 25th, and Madras 28th. She brings the following passengers:—

From Southampton—W. Johnstone, J. Morrison, Lieutenant and Mrs. Compton, and Mr. R. G. Craigie.
From Brindisi—Rev. C. Reathes, Miss Offerman, and Miss Wivsas.
From Suez—Two native servants.
From Melbourne—Dr. J. S. Hughes.
From Hongkong—Captain Blunt and Mr. Russell.
From Bombay—Mrs. Wilkinson.
From Galle—Mr. Manson.
From Madras—Mr. and Mrs. Bailey, 3 infants and native servant, Mr. R. Simpson, and Mr. E. Barron.

THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

THERE were in all 253 prisoners in the House of Correction yesterday. Of these, 61 were under sentences from the High Court, 1 from the Court of Petty Sessions, 159 from the Magistrates of Police, 30 from Military Courts Martial, and 2 from Naval Courts Martial. Of the prisoners, 168 were natives, and the remaining 85 were Europeans.

THE FIFTEEN LAKH LOAN BILL.

Municipal Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 5th February 1872.

To the CLERK of the PEACE.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward, for the information of the Justices, copies of my letter No. 772 of the 1st instant to the Chairman of the Select Committee of the Legislative Council, and of the reply thereto.—I have, &c.

H. W. BARROW,
For Acting Municipal Commissioner.

Municipal Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 1st February 1872.

To the Hon. St. G. P. TUCKER, Member of Council, and Chairman of the Select Committee of the Legislative Council on Bill No. 2 of 1872.

SIR,—In accordance with Mr. LeeWarner's reply to my letter to you of yesterday's date, I have the honour to submit the following remarks for the consideration of the Select Committee.

2. If the Select Committee consider that both Act III. of 1870 and the Act now to be passed will be merged in the new Municipal Act, as the Committee now framing a revised draft of that Act do, then there seems to be no objection to the Controller of Municipal Accounts being the officer to take action under section 3 in case of non-payment of instalment. But if the Committee think otherwise, then I submit that the Accountant General is the proper person to perform the duty, as he is the financial representative of Government whose interests are to be protected, and possesses daily means of acting, in the accounts of the Bank of Bombay. Moreover, there are strong grounds for the abolition of the office of Controller, which have been urged in my letter to Government, No. 502 of the 22nd ultimo, and the use of the name in this Act might interfere with the measure. The insertion of the Accountant General's name in this Act would, of course, be accompanied by a section amending Act III. of 1870 in this particular.

3. The next point to which I would draw attention is the amount of Rs. 9,840, fixed as monthly instalment. In the course of the enquiries of the Committee, over which I presided in October last, it came to notice that the instalment of Rs. 16,000, fixed by Act III. of 1870, was apparently too large, and that the loan will consequently be cleared in less than ten years. According to the calculations of this office, the instalment of that loan should have been Rs. 15,625 per month, and that of the present one should be Rs. 9,375. I may add, that an anonymous correspondent has favoured me, by post, with a very elaborate mathematical calculation, producing almost the same result, which is, moreover, arrived at by the Bank of Bombay. As some difference of process is evidently the cause, I, on the 23rd ultimo, applied to the Chief Secretary for the details of the calculation of Rs. 9,840, but regret to say that they have not been supplied to me, and that I have also failed in obtaining them from the Bank of Bombay. As some difference of process is evidently the cause, I, of course cannot affirm positively which amount is correct, but I trust that the Select Committee will go exhaustively into the whole matter. If the amount in Act III. of 1870 prove wrong, the fact that the present loan is to be on the same terms cannot afford ground for a second error.

4. It occurs to me that with the strong probability of a further sum of 4 or 5 lakhs of rupees being urgently required for the Toolsee Water supply, and possibly some 3 or 4 lakhs more for the purchase of the Municipal buildings, it might be well to insert a section, to the effect that if the Government of India thought fit to increase the loan from 15 lakhs to any larger sum, under the provisions of this Act, it might do so. I make the suggestion with some deference, but in view of the probable immediate need of money for Toolsee, and the non-publication of the rules necessary to the application of Act XXIV. of 1871.—I have, &c.

T. C. HOPE,
Acting Municipal Commissioner.

To T. C. HOPE, Esq., Acting Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 772 of 1872, of yesterday's date, addressed to the Hon'ble Mr. Tucker, chairman of the Select Committee of the Legislative Council appointed to report on Bill No. 2 of 1872 (A Bill to secure the payment to Government of certain additional sums of money by the Corporation of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay), and, in reply, to inform you that your letter was laid before the Select Committee at its meeting yesterday, but that the Committee, for reasons which will be set forth at the next meeting of the Legislative Council, did not consider it necessary to make any alterations in the provisions or wording of the Bill.—I have, &c.

J. NUGENT,
Under Secretary to Government.

2nd February 1872.

THE DHAIREE AFFRAY CASE.

THE MAGISTRATE'S FINDING AND SENTENCE.

THE decisive points in this case are few, and clearly established. Six soldiers of H. M.'s 56th Regiment went out on the 18th November last for a day's shooting. When returning home in the afternoon, and passing the village of Dhairee between 3 and 4 o'clock, one of them, Perry, shot at some some small birds in a tree. A villager of Dhairee was working at the time among some chillie plants from 50 to 80 yards distant, and one or two grains of shot appear to have struck him. He immediately emerged from among the plants, and coming up to Perry showed him a slight scratch on his arm, giving Perry to understand that it was caused by the shot from his gun. Perry had not seen the man before he emerged from among the plants after the gun was fired; but he at once accepted the man's statement as to the cause of his injury. One or two others of Perry's companions came up. They made a collection of the little money which they had, and offered the man (Tookaram bin Khundoojee) a rupee. Tookaram refused the money, and raised an alarm. This brought large numbers of the villagers from thevillage; and, what is very remarkable, the villagers came rushing out armed with slings and stones, sticks, iron bars, and one or two with axes. The soldiers, seeing their danger, ran off towards the Dhairee road. The villagers pursued them a mile and a half or two miles, overcame them by violence, and took them back to the village. The soldiers were all wounded—some severely wounded. One, and perhaps two, natives were also wounded. They reached the village about 4-30 P.M.; and the soldiers were detained there all night, and were then taken in carts to the Sassoon Hospital, and from there to their regimental hospital.

The origin of the riot is proved beyond a doubt. It is clearly in evidence that the riot originated in a mere accident on the part of the soldiers. The act really intended, the shooting of the man, is the least of the offences; and it is proved that it was not done without proper caution. It therefore comes under the General Exceptions, chap. 4, Penal Code, sec. 80. "If the injury committed were accidental and undesigned, it will not amount to a battery"—(Russ. on Crimes by Greaves, 1, 576). The prisoner was charged with having fired a fowling-piece, loaded with small shot, in a field within an easy shot of a high road, where persons frequently passed, and in the direction of the road, and killed a girl who was passing at the time. It appeared in evidence that the shot was really a long one, being above fifty yards, and that it proved only by one pellet of the leads having unfortunately penetrated the child's eye, while the other shot hardly penetrated the skin. The Court held the death accidental in these circumstances, and so the jury found."—(Alison on Crim. Law 144.)

Who the aggressors were is also proved beyond a doubt. It is in evidence that Tookaram and the soldiers parlied for some time after the accident occurred, and that the soldiers desired to make reparation for the injury they had apparently done: that when they failed in their endeavour to make reparation and saw the villagers coming upon them armed, they ran away homewards. It is clear, then, that neither Tookaram nor the assembled villagers were put upon their primary defence; for there was no offence on the part of the soldiers, either against Tookaram, to whom they were desirous to make reparation, or against the assembled villagers from whom they were fleeing, to occasion the exercise of the right: that is to say, there was no such assault on the part of the soldiers as might reasonably cause the apprehension on the part of the assembled villagers, previous to their attack upon the soldiers, that death or grievous hurt would otherwise be the consequence of such assault. (Penal Code, sec. 100). Tookaram made no effort to have recourse to the protection of the public authorities, nor did the assembled villagers make any such effort; although it is quite clear that time was afforded Tookaram for the purpose (Penal Code, sec. 99, cl. third). Certainly, when the soldiers desired to make reparation to Tookaram for the injury he had apparently sustained at their hands, and when they were fleeing from the violence of the villagers, all danger is past a man strikes a blow not necessary to his defence, he commits an assault and battery."—(Russ. on Crimes by Greaves, I., 756).

Were the soldiers justified in the force they used after the affray began? It is in evidence that while the villagers were pursuing the soldiers with stones and sticks, one of them, Sumbhoo bin Govinda, struck Perry two blows with a stick shod with iron, cutting open his head above the temple and behind the ear; and that Perry turned round and struck his assailant on the head with the but-end of his gun. Sumbhoo fell, and, according to the evidence for the defence, lying on the field with his head out, and insensible. Perry frankly admits having struck Sumbhoo, and this is the only evidence that Sumbhoo's injury was caused by Perry. It is clear, however, that this account of the matter is true; for Sumbhoo, who is fully identified as the man who struck Perry with the iron-shod stick, must have struck him before he was struck by Perry, and rendered insensible. Perry, therefore, clearly had the right of private defence when he struck Sumbhoo, and the force he used against him was justified. "If a man beat, wound, or maim one who is making an assault upon his own person, the party may justify the assault and battery: if one man strikes another a blow, that other has a right to defend himself, and to strike a blow in his defence."—(Russ. on Crimes by Greaves, I., 766.) If Sumbhoo had only offered, lifting up his staff, to strike Perry, it would have been a sufficient assault in law to justify Perry in striking him; for if a man raise up a hand against another, within a distance capable of the latter being struck, the other may strike in his own defence to prevent him. Perry needed not to stay till Sumbhoo had actually struck him. (Russ. on Crimes by Greaves, *ut supra*). Penal Code, sec. 160.

Was the force used by the soldiers unjustifiable by reason of its being excessive? It is in evidence that Perry, immediately after striking Sumbhoo, was surrounded by a large number of the villagers, knocked down and rendered insensible: that Robbins, who had been suffering from fever and was weak, was at the same time partially insensible from exhaustion; and from the wounds he had received; and that Paveling received at the same time a severe cut from an axe on his head, over his right temple, at the hands of Limba bin Rukhmajee. On Perry recovering his consciousness, he found himself surrounded by a number of villagers, his upper lip cut open, and his back covered with wounds. He saw Khubia bin Bhiw standing over Robbins with an axe in his hand, uplifted to strike; and he prevented the blow by giving Khubha five annas. This part of the evidence bears upon the extent of violence used by the soldiers. Sumbhoo bin Govinda was knocked down and rendered insensible by a blow inflicted by Perry; and Rama bin Vittoo, who has been deprived of the sight of one eye, states that this was done by a shot fired by Paveling. There is no evidence of this, but Rama's unsupported statement—a statement in the last degree improbable. He states that he was going from Poona to Dhairee, and that he met the soldiers running from Dhairee towards Poona: that after he had passed them, and was about twenty-five cubits from them on the Dhairee side of them, he heard a shot fired which he took no notice of: that he proceeded on his way and saw two villagers, whom he could not recognize, running towards him from the village: that he then stopped and turned round towards the soldiers who were running away, when Paveling deliberately aimed at him and fired, by which shot his eye was put out: that he fell insensible, and remained insensible for seven days; that there was no one near him when he was shot; and that the second shot which injured him was fired at a distance of 25 cubits from him. Now, it is in evidence that the Chief Constable (witness No. 32) went to Dhairee early on the 12th November, the day after the riot, that he saw and questioned this very Rama bin Vittoo, and that Rama told him he "was pursuing the soldiers and one of them fired at him, but he could not identify the person."

If Rama's deposition before the magistrate be true, it is passing strange that soldiers fleeing from apprehended danger should deliberately shoot a lad (Rama gives his age as 18, but looks much younger) who was going from them, and in no way connected with their pursuers, from whom alone they apprehended danger. If his statement to the Chief Constable be true, he was not insensible the morning after the riot, and he was pursuing the soldiers when he received the injury: it is, therefore, impossible to say under what circumstances he was injured. It is clear that Sumbhoo was injured by Perry; and we shall suppose, although it is not proved, that Rama was injured by Paveling. Perry and Paveling could not justify the force they used if it were a greater degree of force than was necessary to repeal the assaults of their assailants: "it is not every trifling assault that will justify a grievous and immediate *mayhem*, but it must appear that the assault was in some degree proportionable to the *mayhem*: and in all cases where the force used is justified, as not amounting to an assault, under the particular circumstances of the case, it must appear that it was not greater than was reasonably necessary to accomplish the lawful purpose intended to be effected."—(Russ. on Crimes by Greaves, 1, 576 and 578). It is perfectly clear that the assault of the villagers on the soldiers was not a trifling one, but such a one as might reasonably cause the apprehension that either death or grievous hurt would be the consequence if it were not repelled. In the case of Perry it does not appear that the violence used by him was more than was necessary to repel Sumbhoo's assault and therefore it is justified as not amounting to an assault. The case of Paveling, as happening in Rama to have ben injured by him, the particular circumstances under which the injury was inflicted are not proved, and there is no complaint nor charge before the magistrate against Paveling; but from the character of the assault committed by the villages, as proved in evidence, it appears that the assault was proportionable to the *mayhem*.

Out of the eighteen persons accused of the offence before the magistrate, the identification by the soldiers of the thirteen charged was unequivocal. The identification of Limbha bin Rukhmajee, Paveling's alleged which exception has been taken by the pleader for the defence, was, in the opinion of the Court, very remarkable. In his examination in chief Paveling at once pointed out Limbha as the man who struck him with the axe. A few days after, when examined for the defence, he pointed out Luximon wullud Suttoo as the man who thus struck him. On cross-examination for the prosecution he again pointed out Limba. On the first occasion all the accused were before him. On the second occasion, only a few were standing up, and Limbha was amongst those sitting down behind the rest; he then pointed out Luximon, who strikingly resembles Limba. Finally, the vakeel for the prosecution caused all the accused to stand up, and then Paveling looked carefully at all and putting Limba and Luximon together said he had made a mistake in that Limba was the man, and stated the mark by which he knew him. Such an identification is especially satisfactory. The very men who stoned and beat the soldiers took them, with the aid of the police patel and a police constable, back to the village, a distance of about two miles, and were at the time of the day; and the soldiers had ample opportunities of so observing and marking them as to be able afterwards to identify them.

As to the nature of the offence. The villagers assembled in large numbers. They came out of the village with stones, sticks, iron bars, and axes; they were supposed, their assembly was not unlawful in its initiation, it became so by its acts. This unlawful assembly united in the common object of committing an offence, that is to say, of assaulting the soldiers; and force and violence were actually used by members of the assembly. "It has been ruled that if three or more, having lawfully assembled, quarrel, and the party fall on one of their own company, this is no riot; but that if it be on a stranger, the very moment the quarrel begins, they begin to be an unlawful assembly, and their concurrence is evidence of an evil intention in them that cannot, as it seems, be purged but by their parting, and in no more (Russell on Crimes by Greaves, I., 269). The Court has not charged any of the accused but those who were fully indentified as present and acting in the riot. The offence, therefore, is that described in secs. 141 and 146 of the Penal Code, and punishable under sec. 147. Three of the accused were charged under a second head of charge with theft. The charge was fully brought home to but one, Dadoo wullud Rama, who is proved to have stripped Perry and Robbins of their powder flask and shot bags, which have never been recovered; and he is punishable under sec. 376 of the Penal Code.

The evidence for the defence is absolutely worthless. All the accused but two pleaded *alibis*. These broke down completely in cross-examination. A false *alibi* is a very dangerous defence, and it proved so in this case. The evidence for the defence leaves that for the prosecution unrebutted.

In the peculiar circumstances of this case, in which injuries of a serious nature were received on both sides, the Court considers that the ends of justice will be met by such a punishment as will show the accused the guilt of taking the law into their own hands, however great they may suffer in the act of doing so; and teach them the important lesson, which natives generally need to be taught:—

Baro antecedentem scelestum
Deserait pede poena claudo.

SENTENCE.

The Court finds the accused Rama bin Suttoo, Khubha bin Bhica, Limba bin Rukhmajee, Goypana bin Bahroo, Dadoo wullud Rama, Sumbha bin Govinda, Tookaram bin Khundajee, Ghenoo bin Tookaram, Suddoo wullud Gunoo, Luximon bin Hubbajee, Ramjee bin Mookinda, Tookaram bin Balajee, and Luximon bin Tookaram, guilty as charged under the first head of charge, viz., that on the 18th November 1871 they committed the offence of rioting, punishable under sec. 147 of the Penal Code, and directs that they pay each a fine of fifty (50) rupees, in default, be rigorously imprisoned for one calendar month.

The Court finds the accused Dadoo wullud Rama guilty and charged under the second head of charge, viz., that on the 11th day of November 1871 he committed theft by dishonestly taking out of the possession of Privates Perry and Robbins two powder flasks and two shot bags without their consent, an offence punishable under section 379 of the Bengal Code, and directs that he pay a fine of fifty (50) rupees, in default, be rigorously imprisoned for one month.

The Court finds that no offence is proved against Keroo wullud Sobana, Luximon wullud Suttoo, Appa wullud Mahadoo, Tookaram bin Purseo, and Gopalla bin Hurree, and directs that they be discharged under C. C. P. sec. 250.

The Court finds that Rama bin Suttoo and Luximon bin Tookaram are not guilty under the second head of charge, and directs that they be acquitted, under sec. 255 C. C. P.

(Signed) ALEX. G. FRASER
Magistrate, F. P.

—Deccan Herald.

THE GROUNDING OF THE SHIP SUSSEX.

DECISION OF THE MARINE COURT.

THE Court of Enquiry, consisting of John Connon, Esq., Senior Magistrate, and Captain F. Blackmore, Surveyor to Messrs. Remington and Co., reassembled yesterday in the Fort Police Court, when the following judgment on the grounding on the northern part of Caranja shoal of the iron ship Sussex, on the night of Tuesday the 11th ultimo, was delivered by the Senior Magistrate:—

The Court find that the Sussex was a ship of 1,303 tons, commanded by Captain Thomas Paton Kenny, and efficiently officered and manned, and was at the time of grounding drawing 20 feet 10 inches water. While entering the port and near the outer light ship she was boarded by Mr. Christoper Smith, 2nd class pilot of Bombay, a little before 6 P.M., to whom charge of the ship was given over by the captain. The ship then proceeded off the harbour, steering a north-east course, close on a wind, with the latter part of the ebb tide: the speed was about 1½ knots, and the weather fine though misty. There was a hand attending the lead at the time the pilot took charge, but he was dismissed from that duty as the pilot said he did not require the lead by reason of its being daylight at that time, and the lead was not hove subsequently until the ship took the ground. A bearing of Kennery light was taken at 6-15 P.M., and it then bore south by east from the ship. There was no bearing of the light was taken afterwards until the ship struck. Orders were given by the pilot for all hands to "stand by" for going about, and this and all other orders were promptly obeyed. The pilot enquired as to the deviation of the compasses and was told by the chief officer that they were correct on the 4-point compass. About 7 P.M., while standing up the harbour on a north-east course at a speed of 1½ knots, the Sussex took the ground. An attempt was made to tack ship, but without success, as she missed stays. An anchor was then let go, and the sails taken in. The time of tide was near low water, and the ship remained grounded for an hour and a half or so, till the tide rose, when she swung to her anchor and was removed with the next ebb tide to a safe anchorage. We consider no blame is due to the captain, officers or crew, as all orders given were immediately carried out. We do not, however, exonerate the pilot, who undoubtedly caused the grounding of the ship by neglecting to use the lead, which in this case would have been a sure guide to have kept him clear of the shoal. The pilot admits that his failure to use the lead was against the rules provided for the guidance of pilots. We also think he was wanting in due care in not taking any bearings of Kennery light from 6.15 P.M., until the ship stuck at 7, that light being the only mark to enable him to judge of his proximity to the eastern shore; and it has been stated that although the evening was misty, the Kennery light was visible and bearings were taken of it on the following day. We think the pilot highly deserving of very grave censure for such gross neglect for if the water in the harbour had not been smooth extensive damage to both ship and cargo must have been the result. Upon this finding the Harbour and Pilotage Board might be requested to deal with the case, subject to the pleasure of Government.

THE FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

At the Criminal Sessions of the High Court yesterday, the following cases were tried before Sir Charles Sargent and a common jury:—

SHOOTING A BULLOCK AT COLABA.

John Gribbin, a private in H. M.'s 49th Regiment, was charged with committing an act which, if he had by that act caused death, would have rendered him liable to a charge of murder; and, further, with having caused grievous hurt by means of a rifle. Mr. Ferguson prosecuted, and Mr. Starling defended the prisoner.

Mr. Ferguson briefly stated the facts of the case to the jury. The prisoner was charged with an attempt to murder George Henry Dickson, a trumpet-major of the Royal Artillery quartered at Colaba, and with having voluntarily caused grievous hurt by means of a rifle. On the 2nd November 1871, the prisoner, a private in H. M.'s 49th Regiment, was confined in the guard-room on a charge of drunkenness. He had been put into the guard-room on the previous day. Inside the guard-room were two cells with barred windows, and outside was a veranda where the soldiers of the guard were sitting or lying down. About 2 P.M., on the 2nd November, Cypriano Barretto, a soldier's cook, took prisoner his dinner. After he had taken his dinner, prisoner told the bo

pupil of Captain Johnston, und... work, and for whom he is at ... whom he learns his ...resent acting.—*Ibid.*

GRATUITOUS SUPPLY ... OF CONVICT LABOUR.—The Government have resolved to sanction the supply, gratuitously, to the Municipality of Viragapatam, of 100 convict Visagapatam, the swamp lying between the town of ...atam and the land given to Dr. Tissot, the Roman Catholic Bishop. The reclamation will occupy the convicts two sessions of six months each. As suggested by the Inspector-General of Jails, the Municipality will bear the cost of tools, carts, and other articles required for the work in question. In order to ensure the efficient working of the convicts, it is, in the opinion of the Government, necessary that the Municipality should provide a work overseer, and that they should furnish the Superintendent of the Jail with a weekly statement describing the amount and nature of the work done by the convicts under Municipal supervision.—*Madras Times.*

A REVENGEFUL BRAHMIN.—A Brahmin priest residing in a village of the Udpi taluok in the Mangalore district has had a lesson lately not to "let his angry passions rise." He is described as a very violent tempered man, and for some fancied insult, in being excluded from a house where an entertainment was going on, harboured revengeful thoughts, and, unfortunately, meeting some of the guests who were returning from the house of entertainment, an altercation ensued, and the priest, being armed with a knife, drew out the weapon and inflicted such wounds therewith as resulted in the death of one person and injuries more or less severe to others. For this act he was charged with murder, but was acquitted on that head; but found guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and sentenced to be rigorously imprisoned for three years and to pay a fine of one hundred rupees.—*Ibid.*

HIGH COURT MOOKTEARS.—Whether the High Court Mooktears are recognised by the public or not as a professional body, they want to be recognised as such. And so they intend to form themselves into an Association, to be called the High Court Mooktear's Association. They spurn the idea of being called *dallals*, and they want "to maintain the dignity and respectability of their profession" and "to discuss all questions affecting their rights and privileges." But what are their "rights and privileges"?—*Indian Mirror.*

CHURCH ESTABLISHMENTS.—The Government of India, it seems, has actually begun to feel some qualms of conscience for the extensive church-establishments which it supports in this country with the money of the people. The report has spread that the Home Secretary is in correspondence already with the Financial Department about the reduction of these establishments. The report may be true or false, but it does not admit of a doubt that the feeling on the subject, particularly since the bold measure of the British ministry in regard to Ireland, has been gaining in strength both among natives and Europeans, and may one day lead to some tangible and real reform.—*Ibid.*

TRAINING SCHOOLS.—A proposal, we hear, has been made by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the establishment of two training schools at Dehree and Dacca respectively, for the purpose of training a number of youths in handicraft, needle-work, engineering and other branches of mechanics. A European head-master is to be appointed to each of these institutions, on a salary of Rs. 4,000 per annum. European, Eurasian, and native lads should be admitted in these schools. Boys at the age of 12 only are to be admitted. The students are to remain at the institution for a limited period, or until they qualify themselves for any post in any of the Industrial Schools. The expenses of the proposed training schools are to be met from the local funds, and all receipts on account of the sale proceeds of the works executed by the teachers or pupils of those institutions are to be credited to the said funds.—*Indian Daily News.*

VICEREGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE Council met on Wednesday morning at 11 A.M. at Government House, with a full attendance of members, the Hon. Mr. Strachey *presiding.*

OATHS BILL.

The Hon. Mr. Stephen said that after the discussion which had taken place on this bill on a former occasion, the Select Committee who had previously considered the bill had come to the conclusion that it would be better to recommit the bill for further consideration in order to make the bill, as far as possible, a better and more perfect measure.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor fully agreed with the course proposed to be taken, and observed that although he had not thoroughly made up his mind on the subject, he believed that it would be desirable that provision should be made for the taking of oaths by witnesses and parties on certain special and very solemn occasions, in order to elicit the truth or decide any difficult question which might arise in the course of any suit in a court of law. In most western and civilized nations, truth, or the principle of speaking the truth, was inculcated and deeply rooted in the minds of the people, independently of any means which the speaking of truth might have. It was unfortunately quite the reverse in eastern countries, where the speaking of truth for truth's sake was almost unknown; and it would be an advantage which ought not to be lightly renounced, if by the administration of certain binding forms of oaths the truth could be elicited in cases of great importance where it was of the utmost consequence to arrive at the truth. In such cases, he thought that the administration of oaths binding on the consciences of the people should be permitted to attain this object; he would suggest, for the consideration of the committee, that provision might be made in the bill, requiring the local Governments to prepare forms of solemn oaths, (omitting such forms as might be considered objectionable as swearing a man upon his son's head which were found to exist, and obtained in the several provinces under their control.) He did not think that the pains and penalties of perjury were sufficient to deter people of this country from speaking untruths, because the cases of conviction were so very few, he might almost say infinitesimally small. He did not mean ordinary conviction for perjury, where the offence consisted in a man having made one statement in one court and a directly contrary and inconsistent statement in another. The cases to which he alluded were cases of perjury pure and simple, that was to say the conviction of a man for telling what was an untruth, which he had said before, he had not thoroughly made up his mind on the subject, but merely threw out these suggestions for the consideration of the Select Committee.

Mr. Stephen remarked that the question now before the Council was not upon what principle the bill should be framed, but simply whether the bill should be recommitted for further consideration.

The Hon. Mr. Robinson thought that this was a question upon which the advice of natives would be of much benefit to the Committee, as we were dealing with a matter affecting their conscience. He had expressed this before and felt bound to do so.

The motion was then agreed to.

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE BILL.

Mr. Stephen in presenting the preliminary report of the Select Committee on the bill to amend the Criminal Procedure Code, made a few remarks as to the position and status of European British subjects so far as regarded the existing law and procedure in cases in which they were amenable to the Criminal Laws. He observed that the state of things which existed at the time when the present procedure in regard to British subjects was adopted was very different to the state of things which now obtained in this country. In the early days of British rule, there were scarcely any Europeans in India except those in the service of Government, who from their position, it might be presumed, would rarely become amenable to the criminal laws, and with regard to whom the summary power of dismissal acted in great measure as a check upon their actions, and the only other body of Europeans in the country were military men who of course were subject to military law and discipline. It was found greatly to the inconvenience of the existing law then which gave exemption from Mofussil Courts, except in the petty cases of assault and the like, might be held to be amply sufficient for the state of things which then existed. But in the present days there were a very large number of Europeans in the country over whom Government could have no control, and therefore the state of things now existing was very different indeed, and it became absolutely necessary to extend the jurisdiction of Mofussil Courts over Europeans in criminal matters. The Committee had therefore acceded to the suggestions of the various local Governments in this respect, and in order to give their proposals the widest publicity, had submitted this preliminary report, setting out in the form of resolutions the conclusions to which they had arrived in regard to the jurisdiction which they proposed to give to the Criminal Courts in the country over European British subjects. The resolutions Mr. Stephen read out were as follows:—

1. That a full-power Magistrate, being a Justice of the Peace, and being, in the case of Mofussil Magistrates, a European British subject, should be employed to try European British subjects for such offences as would be adequately punished by three months' imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000.

2. That a Sessions Judge, being a European British subject, should be empowered to pass a sentence on European British subjects of one year or fine; and that, if the European British subject pleads guilty or accepts the Sessions Judge's jurisdiction, the Court may pass any sentence which is provided by law for the offence in question.

3. That a European British subject, convicted by a Justice of the Peace or Magistrate should have a right of appeal, either to the Court of Session, or High Court at his option.

4. That in every case in which a European is in custody he may apply to a High Court for a writ of habeas corpus, and the High Court shall thereupon examine the legality of his confinement, and pass such order as it thinks fit.

The Committee had also determined to assimilate the procedure in Presidency towns, except in cases of trial by jury, to that which now existed under the Criminal Procedure Code in the Mofussil. They were not in a position as yet to say whether this could be more conveniently done in the present bill, or in a separate measure. The systems of procedure obtaining in the Mofussil and in the Presidency towns, appeared to him to be in their main points substantially the same, and he did not think that there was any serious objection could be offered to this proposal. The amended Code would be published in the *Gazette* on Saturday next, and ample time would be given for the fullest discussion and the submission of opinions by the public.

With regard to trials by jury in the Mofussil the Committee thought that some change was necessary, and they proposed that in cases in which Judges differed from the jury, they should have power to refer the case to the High Court, who should be empowered to pass final orders on it. He thought this a far better procedure than the very general and anomalous procedure of a person who was convicted by a jury, whose verdict was said to be final, being allowed to appeal, as it were, to either the local Government or the Governor-General in Council from the decision of the jury. Although this system existed to some extent in England, he thought that the frequent interference of the Home Secretary in the exercise of the Crown's prerogative of mercy, was not a state of things which was desirable.

EVIDENCE BILL.

The Hon. Mr. Stephen presented the second report of the Select Committee on the above bill, and stated that he had reserved his remarks on the subject of the bill and changes which had been proposed by the Committee until the bill came up finally for consideration. In the meantime the report of the Select Committee would be published for general information.

The Council then adjourned.

—*Englishman.*

MARAVILLA COCOA.—No breakfast table is complete without this delicious beverage.—The "Globe" says in "Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adopting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, an large concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original Homœopathic Cocoa, and Soluble Chocolate. Steam Mills—Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

MINUTE OF THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT ON MILITARY REDUCTIONS.

IN the Parliamentary Return on military expenditure in India is the following important Minute:—

The Governor-General in Council, to the Secretary of State for India, 14th December 1870, No. 349 (Military.)

My Lord Duke,—Having lately received a Minute, dated the 14th November 1870, by His Excellency Lord Napier of Magdala, on the subject of proposed reductions in the force of artillery in India, we are in a position to reply to your Grace's Despatch of the 12th May last, in answer to our proposals made on the 18th October 1869.

2. We need hardly say that we have given the most careful attention to the views expressed by His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, as expressed in the letter from the Military Secretary at the Horse Guards of the 9th Febuary 1870, and we have also carefully considered all that is urged by Lord Napier of Magdala against reduction; but we feel compelled in the strongest manner to repeat our conviction that we are incurring a heavier expense annually for artillery in India than is in any way necessary, and that we are not justified in maintaining so large and costly a force.

3. We are fully alive to the importance of having an adequate force of artillery at all times in India kept in a state of the highest efficiency; but we have not the means to indulge in expenditure on this or any other object to a greater extent than is required by the public interests.

4. We therefore now propose to Her Majesty's Government to sanction, as soon as may be practicable, the reductions detailed in Statement No. 4, enclosed in our Despatch of the 18th October 1869, with the exceptions and modifications about to be alluded to. This scheme for reduction is the one which is preferred by His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, in the event of its being necessary to make an election of three out of the four schemes we submitted.

5. In that scheme the following reductions were proposed:—

Four brigades of horse artillery, with 20 batteries, to be reduced to three brigades, with 15 batteries.

Seven brigades of light field artillery, with 43 batteries, to be reduced to 5 brigades, with 35 batteries.

Five brigades of garrison artillery, with 31 batteries, to be reduced to 4 brigades, with 28 batteries.

We at the same time suggested, in consequence of various opinions, an addition of 8 gunners and 12 drivers to each battery of horse and field artillery, and of 12 gunners to each garrison battery.

6. We still think that, for all contingencies likely to arise, the force af artillery left after such a reduction had been carried out would have been sufficient; but, in deference to the views expressed by Lord Napier of Magdala, and having in view the present state of affairs, we are willing to forego the second item of reduction in that proposal, viz., a diminution of the number of brigades and batteries of light field artillery. We therefore only suggest the reduction of one brigade and five batteries of horse artillery, and of one brigade and three batteries of garrison artillery.

6. Having carefully considered the question of augmenting the strength of batteries, and all that has been said upon it, we arrive at the conclusion that an addition of 12 drivers to each battery of horse and field artillery in desirable, but that no addition of gunners is needed; indeed, at present it has been found an expedient arrangement practically to reduce the gunners, and add to the drivers by appointing a certain number of the former acting drivers.

We would also add 12 gunners to each garrison battery, making 72 in all; for 60, the present strength, is a weak complement.

7. The result of this reduction would, as respects numbers of men, be as follows:—

Five batteries of horse artillery of 145 of all ranks save officers, or a total of 725 men.

Three garrison batteries, or a total of 225; total, 950.

An addition of 12 drivers to each of 58 batteries of horse artillery and light field batteries, and of 12 gunners to 26 garrison batteries (two of the 28 being mountain batteries with an existing larger complement) amounts to 1,008 men, an actual addition of 58 men. In fact, we propose to add 1,008 gunners and drivers in lieu of 770 gunners and drivers, and of 180 sergeants, corporals, bombardiers, trumpeters, collar makers, &c., and the few staff sergeants of two brigades.

8. In concurrence with Lord Napier of Magdala, we are opposed to any reduction whatever in the number of our European soldiers, and it will be seen that we have carefully avoided proposals that would have such an effect.

9. The financial results of this proposal are shown in the statement we now append, by which it will be seen that a saving will be effected of Rs. 10,29,238-2-11 per annum, against this there is a set-off for a time of the pay of officers who will become supernumerary; but this will, to a large extent, be counterbalanced by the saving in first cost of horses, stores, &c., and the annual expenditure of practice ammunition.

10. We now hope to show that the force of artillery remaining in India, if our proposals are accepted, will be sufficient for the military purposes of the empire. While looking to what is said by Lord Napier of Magdala, we cannot but believe that the addition of men we propose to each battery will render the batteries very efficient. We would also advert here to the fact that we hope shortly to see the whole of our field artillery armed with the new bronze muzzle-loading rifled guns, superior to any we have ever possessed, and probably equal to the guns of any power in the world; in fact, we imagine it would be admitted that four of these guns equal in point of power to six of the smooth-bore guns with which our artillery has been provided in all our former campaigns in India.

11. Lord Napier of Magdala urges that four guns per thousand cavalry and infantry is the proper proportion now-a-days. Admitting that it may be desirable to have this large proportion of guns, as compared with what has heretofore been deemed the complement, we cannot suppose that it would be expected that we should maintain this proportion of field guns for the large body of troops who must always be kept in solid form in our field garrisons, as well as for those that might take the field.

For troops in garrison a far smaller quota of guns is doubtless ample.

12. It appears to us that the largest force of cavalry and infantry that we could ever place and maintain in the field, whether in one army or more armies than one would be 60,000 men, or, including sappers and artillery 70,000 men. That we should require more than such a force in the field, whether in one quarter, or in more than one quarter, seems next to impossible, except in the highly improbable event of an invasion of India by large armies from Central Asia under European guidance. In that case, measures will have to be taken for a large augmentation of all arms; but we do not now feel ourselves called on to provide for such a contingency.

13. With the force of artillery that would remain according to our proposals, we should have—

	Guns.
15 Batteries Royal Horse Artillery	90
43 Light field batteries, Royal Artillery	258
2 Punjab light field batteries	8
2 Mountain batteries, Royal Artillery	12
2 Punjab mountain batteries	8
1 Bombay mountain battery	6
4 Heavy field batteries (exclusive of mortars)	12
	394

14. At the rate of four guns for each thousand cavalry and infantry, 240 guns would be needed for the army or armies in the field, and thus 154 guns would be left with the troops in garrison, or that might be required at times to move out with moveable columns to maintain internal peace. With 60,000 effective cavalry and infantry in the field (and it would indeed require active recruiting to maintain this number complete on a campaign), we could not calculate upon more than 90,000 cavalry and infantry in garrison, and to maintain peace within and on our borders. 154 guns would remain attached to these 90,000 men, or one gun to every 584 men, a proportion we venture to think most ample, when we consider that it is in addition to a large force of garrison artillery in all our forts, and which is otherwise likely to be of use, while some portion of the field artillery would always be in places where the need for the services of artillery, or indeed the possibility of using that arm, may be altogether doubted.

15. In our calculation of field artillery, we have omitted the four horsed batteries of the Hyderabad Contingent, as they belong to a separate force not ordinarily employed in service out of the Hyderabad territories like the infantry and cavalry of which force have not entered into our calculations; nor have we reckoned the four mountain guns at Jacobabad, for, though doubtless efficient for local service, they are manned by men of an infantry regiment trained for the purpose, and could hardly be moved away from Scinde. But we have reckoned the four mountain batteries of Royal and Punjab artillery, for they are very efficient and must always constitute a valuable element in our military strength whether in peace or war, and at all times are the adjunct of a considerable body of troops kept in our hill territory, or on our North-Western frontier. These batteries have been employed and found most useful in all our campaigns of the last few years, at Umbeyla, in Hazara, and other services on the North-Western frontier, in Bhootan, and in Abyssinia.

16. We have also included the 12 guns of our heavy field batteries, for, though of large calibre, they are in every sense efficient as field guns, being capable of moving and operating with infantry in all ordinary ground.

17. It will be seen that, of horse artillery, we only recommend a reduction of five batteries. This is only one less than we recommended last year, but is exactly the number the Government of India thought might be dispensed with in 1865, as intimated to Sir C. Wood, in despatch No. 369, of the 31st August 1865.

18. His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief prefers to retain three brigades of horse artillery of 15 batteries to two brigades of 14 batteries, and we willingly accept the views of His Royal Highness in this matter. Taking such a form, the reduction possesses the advantage of not interfering with the present strength of brigades. It renders one brigade available to return to England without breaking up a single battery, should such a course seem expedient to Her Majesty's Government, and three brigades may be conveniently distributed by one brigade being divided between Madras and Bombay, with two batteries for the former and three for the latter Presidency, while two brigades complete could remain in Bengal, thus reducing the complement for Madras and Bengal by two batteries each, and that for Bombay by one battery.

19. We have no manner of doubt that 15 batteries of horse artillery is an ample force of that arm. Assuming one battery of horse artillery as the proper quota for each brigade of cavalry of one dragoon regiment and two or three regiments of native cavalry, and supposing we were able to place six brigades of the larger strength in the field, say about 10,000 men, six batteries of horse artillery would be needed. Nine batteries of horse artillery would then remain to be attached to the army as a reserve, to be left in garrison or with moveable columns. We believe this to be ample.

20. In the number and distribution between the Presidencies of the field batteries, we propose to make no change; nor of the garrison artillery, we propose, while making each battery one-fifth more efficient in numbers, to reduce a battery in each Presidency.

21. Having entered at length into our views on this important matter, we desire to urge on your Grace in the very strongest manner the necessity of effecting these reductions. The question of artillery reductions, it will be seen, has been pending for several years; and, looking to the urgent necessity for economy, and having regard to our conviction, in forming which we feel our own weighty responsibility, that we do not by these measures impair our real military strength, while the saving arising therefrom will sensibly and speedily relieve our finances, we hope soon to receive approval of our proposals.

22. We cannot conclude this despatch without urgently calling your Grace's serious attention to our Despatch No. 122 of the 6th April 1870, in para. 3 of which we asked that the seconding of artillery officers of the rank of colonel and lieutenant-colonel in brigades in India should be stopped, and the system prospective-ly cease. We have more field officers for regimental duty than are in any way necessary, as shown in that Despatch, and yet officers employed away from the regiment are seconded, to keep complete the excessive complement of field officers as compared with the number of batteries.

23. It seems to us perfectly unwarrantable that we should retain a system of organisation in a regiment, by which we keep at various stations two or three field officers with absolutely no duty for them to perform save of the most nominal kind, and yet, if one of these field officers is taken for employment, or if a captain detached is promoted to lieutenant-colonel, another lieutenant-colonel is created to take the place with the regiment of the officer who, when with the regiment, was not wanted.

24. It appears that 10 colonels and 9 lieutenant-colonels are now seconded, and, though we do not propose that they should all be removed at once from the seconded list, we do trust that measures will be taken to absorb all these seconded officers in the course of the next few years, by which a saving of some two lacs per annum will be effected.

25. We hope that your Grace will be able to take this Despatch into consideration, and favour us with the orders of Her Majesty's Government upon it at an early date.—We are, &c.

MAYO.
J. STRACHEY.
R. TEMPLE.
J. F. STEPHEN.
B. H. ELLIS.
H. W. NORMAN.

AFGHANISTAN.

CABUL, 28th December.

NAIB MAHOMED ALUM KHAN, Governor of Turkistan, reported to the Ameer that the Sheikh Ali tribe have been committing raids within the Ghore territory, and, notwithstanding that the Seikh Ali and the Ghore Valleys are under one Government, the leaders of the marauders take no steps in the settlement of this matter. Also, that if this matter is satisfactorily adjusted, the prosperity of the Ghore province will continue, otherwise there will be cause for anxiety. In the meantime the Mullks of Sheikh Ali waited on the Ameer and presented two horses to His Highness. His Highness questioned them as to the cause of the above disaffection, and they said that they would give an answer afterwards. His Highness, therefore, ordered Mirza Mahomed Hussun Khan, Meer Moonshee, to enquire into this matter and adopt suitable measures for the future in consultation with these Mulliks.

Meer Hussein Beg, an agent of Naib Mahomed Alum Khan, has been permitted to return to Balkh, and has received a khilat.

The whole of the army arrived from Furrah have received their pay and are permitted to go on leave to their homes until New Year's day. The Cabul army is now being paid, and with the exception of three infantry regiments posted in the Bala Hissar all will obtain leave to go to their homes.

To-day, Meeran Syud Nobr Mahomed Shah, of Councillor of the Court of Cabul, has been permitted to proceed to Candahar, and has received instructions to the effect that, after taking a suitable guard from Candahar he should start quickly and reach Quetta on the Afghan border; that he should take Colonel Pollock with the greatest honour and security to Candahar, and that the latter should not delay on account of the time of his arrival at, and departure from, that place; that he should present a cash zeeafut of fourteen thousand rupees of Candahar currency at Candahar, and to give suitably everything required every day for the table of European officers and the food of all the followers; that he should not spare any effort in showing honour to, and providing security for, Colonel Pollock; that at the time of his arrival in Seistan, he should give as many khillats liberally as he may consider advisable, and that he would be reimbursed the expenses that may be incurred in that territory from the Government; and that he should go to and abrah choghas from Cabul (for the above purpose). He will probably proceed to Candahar to-morrow with but few followers (*jureedah* tour).

To-day, the Ameer, after granting twenty-seven hundred rupees cash to Sultan Jehan Khan, son of Ibrahim Khan Kuchanoooee, and ten expenses, and ten khillats, of which one is for himself and nine for his followers, ordered him to accompany Meeran Syud Noor Mahomed Shah. Shumsoodeen Khan, son of Sirdar Ahmed Khan, of Lash Jowain, in Furrah, who was present in Candahar, has also been deputed with Noor Mahomed Shah, with a hope that his father will give him valuable assistance in proving the rights (of the Ameer) to Seistan. Letters have been sent to all the Chiefs in Furrah to the effect that the more they aid Noor Mahomed Shah in this matter, the more entitled they will be to the consideration of the Government.

CABUL, 1st January.

Disaffection had existed secretly and openly for some time past between the family of the late Saadul Khan, a father-in-law of the Ameer, and Turrah-baz Khan, late Chief of Lalpoora, Mullunds, &c., the Chiefship of Lalpoora. Turrah-baz Khan, Mulung Khan, son of Ruza Khan, and grandson of Turrabaz Khan, having found an opportunity, killed Sultan Mahomed Khan, son of Saadul Khan, Chief of Lalpoora, with a pistol shot, and Zurdad Khan, nephew of the deceased Chief, always struck where he was least expected? This peculiar merit of Napoleon, however, was closely killed Mulung Khan and his brother-in-law, Hakim Khan, Mohmund, with his sword.

On receipt of this information from Shah Murad Khan, Governor of Jellalabad, the Ameer wrote to him (Shah Murad Khan) to proceed himself to Lalpoora, and to adopt suitable measures for the security of the road between Cabul and Peshawur, and to appoint either the eldest or any other son of Sultan Mahomed Khan who may be fit for the post to the Khanship for the present.

The Ameer considers that General Daood Shah Khan, commanding under him, and some other officers of cavalry and infantry regiments and artillery batteries should be sent to Peshawur with a view to inspecting the discipline, &c., of the troops at that place thoroughly that they may adopt the English system in future.

The Ameer has at present assigned designations and rank to all the officers of his army in the Afghan language, and it is proposed that in future words of command for troops should be in the same dialect.

Army manuals are being printed in the Afghan language, the main object in this undertaking being that troops would learn their work with facility, and that this would be an innovation worthy of remembrance.

On the 30th December 1871, Sirdar Mahomed Ibrahim Khan, eldest son of the Ameer, feasted His Highness at his house. It has been rumoured that after distributing pay to the army the Ameer will go for a few days to Jellalabad on pretence of sport and for selecting men from the Ooloos tribes for entertainment in the army. The Ameer also speaks occasionally to this effect, but nothing decisive has come to light, nor is it believed that His Highness will proceed to the above place.

Yesterday, on the occasion of the inspection of the cavalry regiment under command of Colonel Mirza Ahmed Khan, the Ameer expressed himself much displeased with him (the Colonel) on account of the poor condition of the horses, and gave orders for the charges of many of them. This resulted somewhat in the disgrace of the Colonel's brother, Mirza Mahomed Hussun Khan, Meer Moonshee, in Durbar.

THE COMMENTARIES OF NAPOLEON I.*

(*Times*, Jan. 9.)

THESE volumes may be described as the fulfilment of a remarkable promise, given on a solemn and great occasion, and finally redeemed under different conditions from those anticipated by their author. In bidding farewell to the Old Guard at Fontainebleau in 1814, Napoleon said the memory of the past would still associate him with his soldiers, and thanked Fate that it was left to him "to recount the deeds they had done together." Before that career was yet to close, it was his destiny to add new and memorable pages to the book of History, to astonish Europe by the escape from Elba, and to succumb in hopeless ruin at Waterloo; and it was not until, Prometheus-like, he was bound to the rock of St. Helena, that he retraced the tale of his marvellous fortunes. The narratives published in this way had, strange to say, little success in France, though stamped with the mark of undoubted genius, and, as they did not bear the Emperor's name, they were not very generally read in Europe, though highly appreciated in every country by military students and writers. It was only when the general correspondence of the great warrior had seen the light that the Government of Napoleon III. appears to have contemplated the notion of bringing out in a collective form these more elaborate compositions, and of adding whatever was really dictated or written by Napoleon I. on political or miscellaneous subjects during the six years of his life in exile. The complete series, under the name of the *Commentaries of Napoleon I.*, was one of the last acts of homage rendered by the Second Empire to its great forerunner, and was, doubtless, intended to confirm the dynasty in the hearts of Frenchmen, though probably after Metz and Sedan it may have a very different tendency, as it abounds in warnings as to the results of irresolute and ill-considered strategy. These volumes contain the various accounts of some of the most famous campaigns of Napoleon, and of other passages in the Revolutionary wars, which app ared originally in the names of Gourgaud, Bertrand, Montholon, and others; they republish his estimates of the career of Turenne and of Frederick the Great, of Cæsar and other ancient commanders, and they include all his authentic "Notes," "Meditations," and "Essays" on military science, on the events which during his time occurred in Europe, and on the policy of the Republic, the Directory, and the First Empire. Taken altogether, the collection is one of peculiar interest in this age of Continental agitation and war, and in many respects is of permanent value. The military papers, though often unjust, and far from trustworthy in their statements, are nevertheless of unequalled merit as illustrations of the art of war. They explain the causes of the wonderful triumphs which associated victory with the name of Bonaparte, and in a few years changed the face of Europe; and they unfold, with singular clearness and power, a series of principles, maxims, and rules to be borne in mind by the leaders of armies, and by those who would understand their exploits. As for the other writings, though less valuable, they are exceedingly characteristic, and throw a strong light on the motives and conduct of the extraordinary man whose thoughts they express; and we meet occasionally reflections in them remarkable for their brilliancy and force, and even for their prophetic insight. The book, we should add, is beautifully printed, and contains excellent maps and plans, of great use to an attentive reader.

The most striking feature of these volumes is, of course, their important military teaching; but before we briefly examine this, we would say a word as to the general manner and qualities of Napoleon as a writer, and as to his mode of handling any given subject. Those who imagine that his achievements are due wholly to intuitive genius, that his triumphs are the effect of inspiration coupled with but little study and patient study or regard to precedent or analogy, will find in these volumes reason to see how shallow and unfounded is their theory. In all matters relating to war, Napoleon was one of the most learned of men; he seldom discusses a military problem without referring to other great commanders; he justifies his own campaigns by comparing them to those of his mightiest predecessors; he declares that the way to learn his art is "to read over and over again what has been accomplished by the best generals." This profound, cautious, and true method, not only proves that, in his case as in that of others who have attained eminence, success is never an affair simply of inborn and undeveloped gifts, it gives a peculiar value to his military writings; for it usually establishes his conclusions on the basis of broad and careful induction. When he shows that the rules he lays down are essentially identical with those observed by the masters of war in all ages we feel that we have ascertained the truth; and his principles stand out confirmed and evident because drawn from a full examination of the facts of numerous similar instances. In politics he dogmatizes a good deal more, though he still endeavours to vindicate his acts by parallels in the reigns of illustrious rulers; but in this province, as may be supposed, he is not nearly so safe a guide, though his remarks are occasionally striking and deep, and contrast curiously with the "ideology" of the enthusiasts of the French Revolution. Another of his marked characteristics is the richness and fullness of the knowledge which he brings to bear on the matter in hand, especially in historical inscriptions and in tracing the peculiarities of a race or a country. His accounts of the campaigns of Italy are prefaced by an admirable review of the condition of the Peninsular States, and of their local and political divisions; his sketch of the march into Egypt and Syria abounds in apt and learned allusions to the events which have happened in those regions; he dwells on the fortunes of the German Empire, and speculates brilliantly on its destinies, when he explains how he overran Germany. Yet this erudition is never pedantic, or felt to be useless or superfluous; it is logically connected with the subject; and it illustrates instead of burdening—as usually clear and copious, and often enriched by ingenious and keen reflections. As regards Napoleon's mode of expression, it reveals in the very highest degree a powerful intellect and a vivid imagination. He describes rapidly and succinctly, distinguishing plainly the main outlines and principal causes of events; and though he eschews rhetoric and mere ornament, whatever he advances is set forth with singular lucidity and force, and sometimes in the happiest manner. The turn of his sentences is has been remarked, too, displays peculiar skill in composition; and he occasionally lights up with brilliant touches the subject, which he invariably treats with strength, simplicity, and dignity. Something foreign may, perhaps, be observed whenever he handles the more delicate and refined idiom of the French language; but he is a great and admirable master of it when engaged on solid and grave subjects.

It is not our purpose to review the incidents of the campaigns detailed in these volumes; we wish rather to examine the causes of Napoleon's eminence as a commander, and to consider the influence he exercised in the domain of war and military science. "Whoever," says Marmont, "makes himself a master of Napoleon's memoirs will possess a key to the rules of strategy;" and Baron Stoffel, in a well-known passage declares that these writings of the Emperor are a handbook in the Staff of the great army which has lately more than avenged on France the humiliations of Auerstadt and Jena. What, then, were the peculiar excellences which distinguished Napoleon as a warrior, and have made what is called the Napoleonic system the theory of success? The main secret of all was the chief was his thorough perception of the altered conditions under which war could be conducted in his age, and his adapting to them his combinations, designs, and movements. During the first half of the 18th century the modes of communication in the countries which form the military theatres of Europe were comparatively scanty and difficult; agriculture was still exceedingly backward, and tracts were barren and waste; and the great wars of the preceding age had breasted the frontiers of most States with fortresses supposed to be impassable obstacles until reduced. In this state of things—even in the days of the Great did not essentially change the rule—campaigns were confined to manœuvres and battles around a few points, and to the attack and defence of a few positions; the movements of armies were made to depend on the existence of immense magazines, from which only they could be supplied; and, in consequence of the assumed necessity of besieging strong places before attempting to penetrate into an enemy's territory, the operations of war had actually become less enterprising than they had been in the days of Condé, Turenne, and Marlborough. But towards the close of the eighteenth century the great roads of Europe had been improved and multiplied, the means of subsistence had increased in most countries with the advance of husbandry, the avenues into nearly every State had grown more numerous and easy of access, and hence it had become possible to make quicker and bolder movements than in a preceding generation, to support armies in a great measure on the territory they traversed, and in this way to dispense with the burden of magazines, and occasionally to disregard fortresses in a general scheme of offensive operations, their importance as a barrier having diminished. Military science, however, had not comprehended what might be the consequences of these changes, and until the era of the French Revolution generals went on in the old ways, believing that the whole end of war was to occupy certain certain points, and taking for granted that no army could move without artificial supplies, and that a line of strong places would present an impenetrable shield to an enemy. In part through genius, and in part owing to close study and meditation, Napoleon saw that maxims like these were no longer applicable to existing facts, and from his first campaign he discovered how to derive the greatest possible advantage from the new conditions of war as compared to the old. Making use of the numerous roads which every district now contained, feeding his armies on the countries they went through, and aiming straight at the central points, where he sought to overwhelm his enemy without attacking strong lines of fire or decisive charges. There can be little doubt that the huge bodies of horse on which he relied so often to awe his enemy, or to seize a vulnerable point in his line, did not really exist, or were not to be found in the unrivalled squadrons of Seidlitz; and his columns of foot, however threatening, were invariably baffled by the lines of Wellington. Though Napoleon, too, like most great commanders, could boast of excellent soldiers and generals, and of almost any native material—it is curious to observe that he thought all troops pretty much alike when well organized and well led,—it has been said that in his hands the French army lost a great deal of its most valuable and finest qualities. He is charged with having destroyed in it the spirit of patriotism and enthusiasm; its spontaneous vigour and independence; and with having converted it into a mass of disciplined but submissive praetorians, most formidable when combined in a single body by the magnet of prodigious great leaders, and on a dead level of demoralization and selfishness; and it has been especially urged that he so extinguished all self-reliance in his lieutenants, and compelled them to such pas-sive obedience to his will, that he rendered them unable to think for themselves and to act boldly and from their own intelligence. These charges are in part exaggerated—for instance, men like Massena and Soult were not exactly "Jeunits of the camp"—and when true they ought not to be laid wholly to the account of Napoleon; but they are founded in fact to a considerable extent, and with the French army as with the French nation, his all-embracing despotism tended to destroy the sources of individual energy and to corrupt the power on which it mainly rested.

Commentaires de Napoleon I. Paris, 1870. 6 tomes.

collects it to cross the Alps, and sweeps down on the rear of Melas; so, in 1805, he deludes Mack by demonstrations in the gorges of the Black Forest, while the net is closing upon Ulm; so he simulates a defensive attitude to lead the Allies into the false movement that is to end in the ruin of Austerlitz; so he conceals from Brunswick his formidable advance until victory is within his grasp at Jena. Another of his most marked characteristics is his reliance on moral influences, on the credit and renown of his arm as an all-powerful element of success, and, akin to this, his systematic preference of offensive to defensive operations, it being one of his most common maxims that mere passive defence ends in discomfiture. Several illustrations of this will occur to readers familiar with his campaigns, and in this respect he fell in admirably with the temperament of the French soldiery—always capable of great exertions when appeals are made to their passion for glory; and always formidable when they believe they are pressing forward to attack their enemy. Thus, in 1814 he counted rightly on the terror of his name as a potent means to retard the Allies, and to facilitate his bold design of offering a single front of defence to a double but separated line of invasion; and in this campaign his whole operations, although defensive in their ultimate aim, were offensive in their tactical dispositions. Thus, too, in 1815 he did not hesitate in assailing armies nearly double his own in numerical strength, for he trusted confidently in his own reputation and in that of his devoted troops—"are we not the same men?" he proudly exclaimed, when he recalled in his stirring proclamation the "great days" that were not to return; and here again, too, he began the attack, though his object was to repel invasion.

Such were some, at least, of the high qualities and attainments, evident in these volumes which entitle Napoleon to a foremost rank among the masters of the art of war. Like all great captains, he was, besides, a consummate administrator in the closet and the field; he made his preparations with large forethought, and improved considerably the organization and service of the French armies, having found them at the lowest point of decline, and he reduced rapine to a regular system by the forced contributions and requisitions on which he mainly relied to support his soldiers. Though, in his ambition, he was too continuously engaged in war to make his armies the perfect instruments he wished them to be; though better ordered and improved in discipline, they retained something of the rude character of the improvised Republican levies, and they never equalled in mechanism and arrangement the formidable hosts which overran France in the memorable campaign of 1870-1. What were the chief faults of this great commander to be placed against his transcendent merits, and to which we may largely ascribe his ruin? One of the principal was that his imagination sometimes got the better of his sounder judgment, and that, accordingly, in the pursuit of his objects, he disregarded and underrated difficulties, despised antagonists worthy of respect, and over-estimated his own resources. Napoleon's military schemes were, usually, almost faultless in design and conception; but he was not so successful in adapting his means to his ends in all cases, from over-confidence and a too sanguine temper. We see this defect in a special manner when we examine his naval projects, for in these experience did not correct the extravagance of his ardent mind, and, brilliant and startling as they often were, they abound in false and erroneous assumptions; but it occurs, also, in several of his campaigns, whether marked with success or with failure. He nearly ruined Bonaparte by his strange fancy that he believed he could hold Melas, whom he supposed to be paralyzed by fear, with a force much too weak for the purpose, and, but for the arrival of Desaix, he would have lost the whole campaign and his sovereignty. His insane idea in order to crush the Archduke, whom he knew he can defeat in a pitched battle, on crossing the Danube on a frail bridge, and fighting with a great river in